

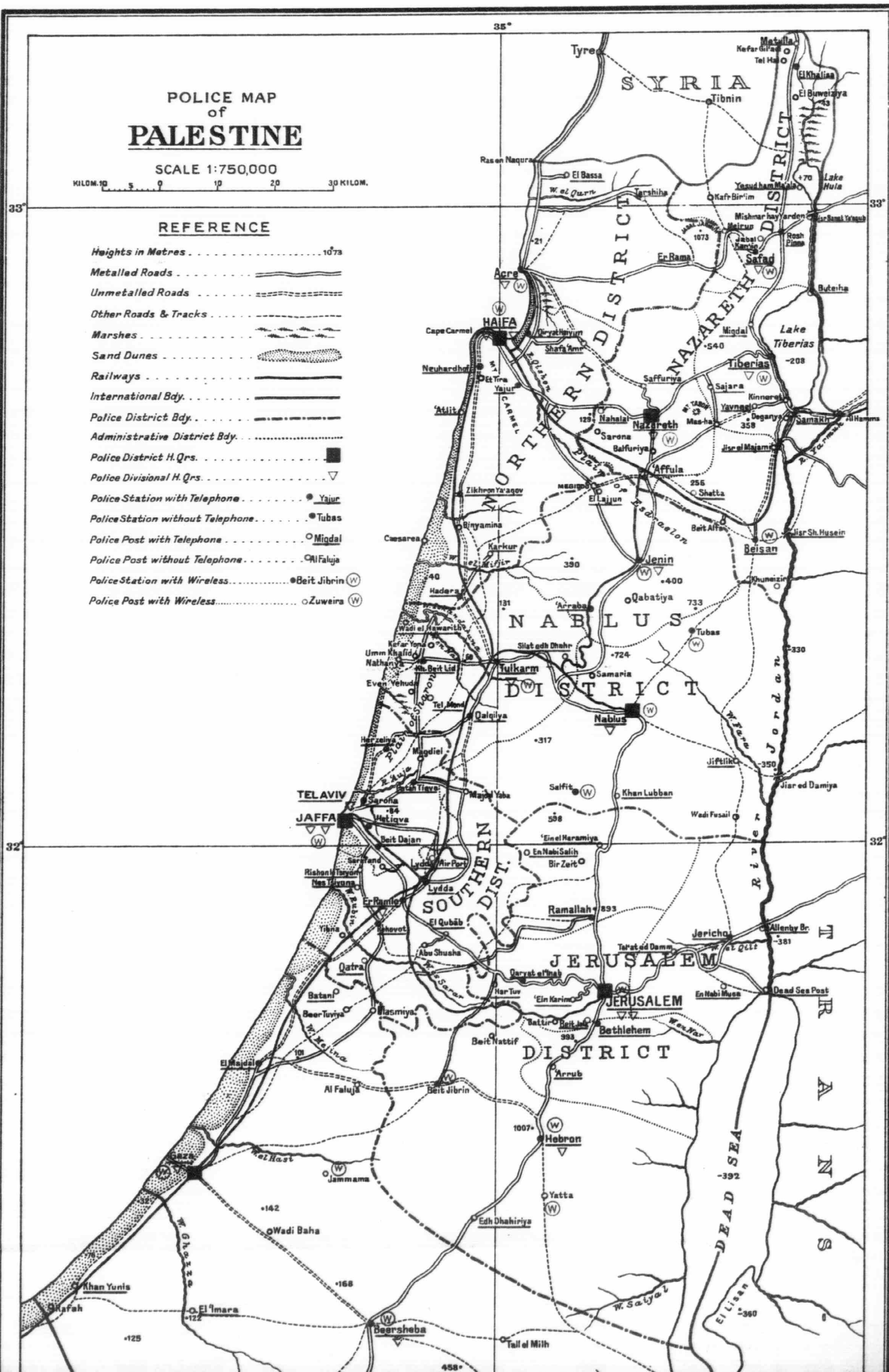
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Heights in Metres	1073
Metalled Roads	
Unmetalled Roads	
Other Roads & Tracks	
Marshes	
Sand Dunes	
Railways	
International Bdy.	
Police District Bdy.	
Administrative District Bdy.	
Police District H. Qrs.	
Police Divisional H. Qrs.	
Police Station with Telephone	● <u>Yaiur</u>
Police Station without Telephone	● Tubas
Police Post with Telephone	○ <u>Migdal</u>
Police Post without Telephone	○ Al Faluja
Police Station with Wireless	● Beit Jibrin (W)
Police Post with Wireless	○ Zuweira (W)



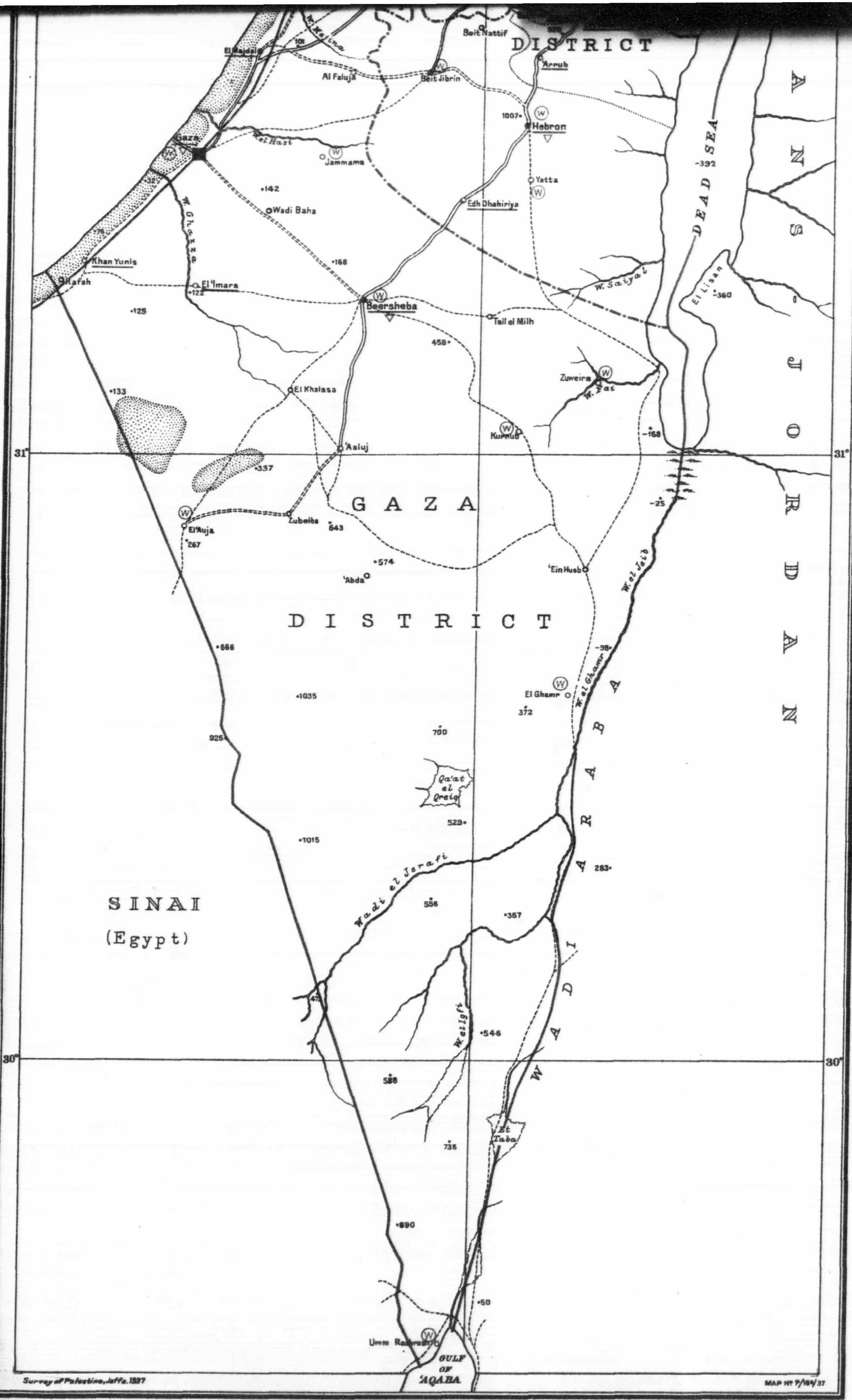


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THE PALESTINE POLICE FORCE.

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT, 1936.

PART I. — THE FORCE.

I. CHANGES.

Consequent upon the appointment of Major A. Saunders, O.B.E., M.C., Deputy Inspector General, as Inspector-General of Police, Nigeria, the following promotions and changes were effected on the 19th of February, 1936.

- (a) Mr. A. J. Kingsley-Heath, Superintendent, Jerusalem, was promoted to the rank of Deputy Inspector-General.
 - (b) Mr. J. Munro, O.B.E., M.C., Deputy Superintendent, was promoted to the rank of Superintendent, and assumed command of Jerusalem district.
 - (c) Mr. R. O. Cafferata, Assistant Superintendent, was promoted to the rank of Deputy Superintendent.
 - (d) British Inspector A. E. Sigrist was promoted to the rank of Assistant Superintendent.
2. Mr. M. Fitzgerald, M.C., Deputy Superintendent, was promoted to the rank of Superintendent on the 1st April, 1936, and was posted to the Criminal Investigation Department in December, 1936, on his return from vacation leave.
3. Mr. M. S. O'Rorke, Deputy Superintendent, was posted to Headquarters as Traffic Superintendent in June, 1936.
4. Mr. J. M. Kyles, Assistant Superintendent, was promoted to the rank of Deputy Superintendent with effect from the 1st of April, 1936, and was posted as Second-in-command of Jaffa police district in September, 1936.
5. Mr. R. O. Cafferata, Deputy Superintendent, assumed command of Nablus police district in September, 1936.
6. Mr. E.M.V. James and Mr. J. D. Burns, Assistant Superintendents, were promoted to the rank of Deputy Superintendent with effect from the 31st April, 1936.
7. Mr. W. G. Buttolph, Assistant Superintendent, was promoted to the rank of Deputy Superintendent with effect from the 1st April, 1936, and posted to command the Tel Aviv division in June, 1936.
8. Mr. Theodore Abboud, Assistant Superintendent, retired from the Force on the 29th June, 1936, on medical grounds.
9. The following were appointed acting Assistant Superintendents with effect from the dates shown against their names :—
- i. 1262 British Corporal G. A. Broadhead, 25th February, 1936.
 - ii. British Inspector J. D. Hollis, 1st April, 1936.
 - iii. British Inspector G. E. Charlton, 1st April, 1936.
 - iv. 1247 British Corporal H. B. Shaw, 7th June, 1936.
 - v. 1283 British Corporal R. C. Musgrave, 7th June, 1936.

I am anxious to maintain two avenues of promotion, first that of deserving British Inspectors of long service, and secondly that of outstanding young British non-commissioned officers of exceptional merit, ability and character.

10. Mr. Theodore Krikorian, acting Paymaster, was confirmed in his appointment with effect from the 26th September, 1935.

11. The following officers proceeded on vacation leave during the year :—

Mr. H. P. Rice, O.B.E., Deputy-Inspector-General.
 Mr. A. J. Kingsley-Heath, Deputy-Inspector-General.
 Mr. M. Fitzgerald, M.C., Superintendent.
 Mr. L. Harrington, Deputy Superintendent.
 Mr. A. T. Barker, M. C., Deputy Superintendent.
 Mr. M. S. O'Rorke, Deputy Superintendent.
 Mr. E. M. V. James, Deputy Superintendent.
 Mr. W. G. Buttolph, Deputy Superintendent.
 Mr. C. V. S. Tesseyman, D.C.M., Assistant Superintendent.
 Mr. H. S. Swain, Assistant Superintendent.
 Mr. N. H. B. Forde, Assistant Superintendent.
 Mr. G. E. C. Charlton, Assistant Superintendent.
 Mr. K. P. Hadingham, Assistant Superintendent.

2. STRENGTH.

The establishment of the Force was increased by the following numbers of officers and other ranks :—

Officers		Palestinian Inspectors	Other ranks					
D.S.P.	D.D.S.P.		British			Palestinian		
			Sgts.	Cpls.	Const.	Sgts.	Cpls.	Const.
1	3	9	8	15	123	3	6	238

The establishment of the Force was decreased by an Assistant Superintendent (Paymaster) against an increase of a Civil Service officer Grade 'K'.

The increase of one Superintendent enables the Deputy Inspector General C.I.D., to have a permanent senior assistant in the Criminal Investigation Department.

The responsibilities and expansion of this Department fully justify this.

The expansion of the Tel Aviv and Haifa rural divisions wherein the population has almost doubled rendered it necessary that the command in these police divisions should be vested in an officer of the rank of Deputy Superintendent. Similarly the continuous and phenomenal increase in vehicular traffic necessitated the special appointment of a Traffic Superintendent at Headquarters to co-ordinate and control traffic and transport problems.

The increase of nine Palestinian inspectors was due to the necessity for strengthening the District Criminal branches in each of the Jerusalem, Jaffa and Haifa police districts, the opening of new stations and the appointment of an assistant to the Signals officer.

The increase of other ranks both British and Palestinian was necessitated by the increases in areas to be policed and the ever growing increase in population in the large towns.

The sanctioned and actual strength of the Force on the 31st December, 1936, was as follows :—

	Sanctioned	Actual
Inspector-General	1	1
Deputy Inspectors-General	2	2
Superintendents	5	5
Deputy Superintendents	10	10
Assistant Superintendents	32	32
British Inspectors	21	21
British Assistant Inspectors	11	11
Palestinian Inspectors	90	90
British sergeants	48	42
Palestinian sergeants	82	80
British corporals	75	74
Palestinian corporals	134	132
British constables	729	722
Palestinian constables	1779	1688

The sanctioned strength is summarised as under :—

	Officers	Inspectors	Other ranks	Total
British	36	21	858	915
Palestinian	14	90	1995	2099
Total	50	111	2853	3014

3. RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS OF PERSONNEL.

The classification according to religions of the Palestinian ranks of the Force on the 31st December, 1936, was :—

	Christians	Moslems	Jews	Others	Total
Superior Officers	7	3	4	—	14
Inspectors	19	42	26	3	90
Other ranks	258	1187	445	5	1895
Total	284	1232	475	8	1999

4. EDUCATION.

(a) British personnel.

The language examinations for British personnel are as follows :—

Languages, Arabic and/or Hebrew.

(a) Qualifying examination, held monthly. A good colloquial knowledge only is required.

(b) Regular examination, held quarterly. Fluency in the spoken language and a knowledge of the written language is required.

- (c) Advanced examination, held yearly. An extremely high standard of fluency, literacy, and a knowledge of the dialects is required. The examination is set by the Department of Education and a bonus of £P.50 is paid to personnel who obtain a pass.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF PASSES.

	A r a b i c				H e b r e w			
	1933	1934	1935	1936	1933	1934	1935	1936
Qualifying Examination	177	148	100	100	15	15	34	50
Regular Examination	12	20	36	35	3	3	7	32

The increasing number of passes in the Regular examination of the two vernaculars is gratifying.

(b) *Palestinian personnel.*

The language examinations for Palestinian personnel are as follows :—

Languages : English, Arabic, and/or Hebrew :

- Lower Standard examination, held half-yearly. A good colloquial knowledge only is necessary. An allowance at the rate of 250 mils per mensem is granted to corporals and constables who satisfy the examiners.
- Higher Standard examination, held half-yearly. A sound knowledge of the spoken, together with an extensive knowledge of the written language is required. Personnel who obtain a pass are granted an allowance of £P.1 per mensem.

Owing to the disturbances the second half-yearly examinations in both the Lower Colloquial and the Higher Standard were not held. This accounts for the small number of passes compared with last year.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF PASSES.

	E N G L I S H				A R A B I C				H E B R E W			
	1933	1934	1935	1936	1933	1934	1935	1936	1933	1934	1935	1936
Lower Colloquial	180	188	165	71	72	44	21	6	24	43	34	32
Higher Standard	12	43	37	36	3	1	1	3	—	—	—	—

(c) *General.*

The following table shows the language qualifications of the Force.

(i) *BRITISH.*

	Arabic	Hebrew
Passed qualifying examination	457	106
Passed regular examination	72	33
Passed Palestine Government elementary examination.	2	1
Total	531	140

It should be noted that the total British police establishment excluding superior officers and British inspectors is 858.

(ii) PALESTINIANS.

	English	Arabic	Hebrew
Passed Lower	496	126	112
Passed Higher	101	9	—
Total	597	135	112

5. INSTRUCTIONAL COURSES.

The undermentioned officers, whilst on leave in the United Kingdom during the year, attended a course of instruction, or made a study of some special feature of police work.

Mr. A. J. Kingsley-Heath, Deputy Inspector-General,
attended the Advanced Course of Lectures for Senior Police Officers held at Scotland Yard from 29th June to 3rd July, 1936.

Mr. A. T. Barker, M.C., Deputy Superintendent,
attended The International Criminal Police Commission at Belgrade.

Mr. W. G. Buttolph, Deputy Superintendent,
a course of instruction with the Nottingham City Police.

Mr. R. J. C. Broadhurst, Assistant Superintendent,
studied the organisation and working of the Royal Ulster Constabulary at Belfast.

Mr. N.H.B. Forde, Assistant Superintendent,
attended a Course at the Civilian Anti-Gas School.

6. RECORDS.

Statistical cards, showing at a glance the number of personnel in possession of each of the various allowances and qualifications, have been introduced during the year and have given satisfaction.

7. LENGTH OF SERVICE.

Amount of service	BRITISH		PALESTINIAN	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
10 years and over	59	6.84	450	23.75
8 years and less than 10	11	1.30	114	6.02
5 years and less than 8	241	28.42	263	13.88
3 years and less than 5	95	11.20	352	18.58
2 years and less than 3	83	9.79	165	8.70
1 year and less than 2	107	12.62	254	13.40
under one year	253	29.83	297	15.67
TOTAL	849	100.00	1895	100.00

8. CASUALTIES.

The following is a comparative table of casualties.

(a) BRITISH.

CASUALTIES	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Killed in the gallant execution of their duty	—	—	—	1	7
Died	3	3	4	3	3
Dismissed for misconduct	15	13	17	8	12
Retired on pension or gratuity	3	4	—	—	—
Discharged on medical grounds	4	2	—	7	2
Discharged on expiry of contract	55	59	35	34	24
Discharged for inefficiency	3	—	1	—	2
Deserted	1	—	2	1	—
Transferred to other Government departments	1	—	4	2	1
Promoted	—	3	2	4	6
Resigned	10	13	19	26	44
Transferred on promotion to other colonies	—	2	4	6	13
TOTAL	95	99	88	92	114

(b) PALESTINIAN

CASUALTIES	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Killed in the gallant execution of their duty	—	2	—	1	7
Died	9	4	8	6	6
Dismissed for misconduct	36	28	24	37	35
Retired on pension or gratuity	2	—	—	5	3
Discharged on medical grounds	13	19	21	21	24
Discharged on expiry of contract	9	4	2	10	8
Discharged for inefficiency	21	10	6	4	10
Transferred to other Government departments	2	3	3	10	4
Resigned	56	64	86	83	34
Deserted	—	1	—	1	—
TOTAL	148	135	150	178	131

9. CONDUCT.

(a) BRITISH POLICE.

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
JUDICIALLY PUNISHED.					
Fined	—	1	—	1	—
Imprisonment by Courts	—	—	2	—	—
FORCE PUNISHMENTS.					
Fined	138	127	36	30	38
Reprimanded	55	68	37	43	68
Reduced in rank	5	3	7	3	3
Dismissed for misconduct	15	13	17	8	12

(b) PALESTINIAN.

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
JUDICIALLY PUNISHED.					
Fined	1	1	—	1	1
Imprisonment by Courts	—	2	4	1	3
FORCE PUNISHMENTS.					
Fined	225	297	188	173	150
Reprimanded	407	315	245	307	254
Forfeitures of Good Conduct badges.	128	91	36	46	25
Forfeitures of Proficiency Pay	8	1	3	—	—
Reduced in rank	14	12	3	12	6
Dismissed for misconduct	35	28	20	36	35

Apart from an increase in the number of personnel sentenced by courts, which in one case was due to excessive zeal on the part of a constable in firing at smugglers, there is a decrease in all other punishments and the conduct of the Force during this eventful year is creditable.

10. HEALTH.

The health of the Force has been uniformly good. Both British and Palestinian personnel have been admitted to hospital as the result of injuries received in the execution of their duty.

11. HONOURS AND COMMENDATIONS.

His Majesty the King was graciously pleased to confer the following honours on the undermentioned officers of the Force :—

(A) THE KING'S POLICE MEDAL.
(For Gallantry).

- No. 183 Sergeant H. I. McLeod.
No. 441 Constable D. Farrar.
No. 833 Constable H. W. H. Thompson.

On the morning of the 18th July, 1936, British Sergeant McLeod and British Constables Thompson, Farrar and Wren were on car patrol on the Jerusalem—Nablus road when they ran into an ambush. They were fired at from both sides of the road, almost immediately British Constable Wren was shot and died shortly afterwards. British Sergeant McLeod and British Constables Thompson and Farrar continued to engage the bandits until it became clear that they required reinforcements as they were heavily outnumbered and running short of ammunition. On the orders of British Sergeant McLeod, British Constable Thompson turned the car whilst under heavy fire and in spite of the fact that he was wounded whilst doing so, reached Nablus and obtained reinforcements. Upon returning with military reinforcements he found British Sergeant McLeod and British Constable Farrar still engaging the bandits and reduced to their last ten rounds of ammunition.

No. 92 Constable T. G. McNeil.

During an ambush near Beisan on the 28th June, 1936, while entering the town on car patrol, British Constable McNeil and his party were subjected to heavy fire at point blank range. British Constable McNeil was wounded in the first volley but returned the fire with his Lewis Gun and was again wounded twice in the upper part of the thigh. He continued to fire until he collapsed from loss of blood. He fell over the side of the tender and rolled into the side of a ditch but recovered sufficiently to take and use the rifle of a wounded comrade. He continued to fire at the enemy until he fainted again. His outstanding courage in continuing to fire his Lewis Gun, although seriously wounded undoubtedly saved the lives of his comrades.

No. 962 Constable Said Mahmoud.

On 24th July, 1936, Detective Constable Said Mahmoud was on plain clothes duty in the Haifa suk near the Istiqlal Mosque when he was fired at three times, the third shot passing through both his cheeks. He drew his revolver, fired at his assailant and grappled with him. A hostile crowd attacked Constable Said Mahmoud stoning him and endeavouring to release his prisoner, Said Mahmoud was then joined by another Detective Constable who assisted him to seize the revolver of his assailant.

During the ensuing struggle the assailant escaped. Said Mahmoud made his way to the police station where he fainted from weakness and pain. Later in the day he identified the body of his would be assassin in the mortuary.

(B) MEDAL OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.
(For Meritorious Service).

No. 183 Sergeant H. I. McLeod.

British Sergeant McLeod was one of the party of police which brought to bay and attacked an armed and desperate gang in the hills near Jenin on the 20th November, 1935. The gang had taken up a strong position behind the rocks in a wadi bed and stubbornly resisting capture. British Sergeant McLeod by intelligent appreciation of the situation was able to direct the fire of his party in such a manner as to help materially in the subsequent disablement of four members of the gang and the surrender of four others. Throughout the engagement which lasted for a considerable time he showed coolness, courage and initiative of the highest order.

No. 1185 Constable G. H. Ranoë.

On the morning of the 20th November, 1935, British Constable Ranoë was one of the party of police which had engaged an armed and desperate gang in the hills near Jenin. Finding that the gang had taken up a strong position behind rocks in a wadi bed in which they had the advantage of the police attacking party, British Constable Ranoë detached himself from his party, outflanked the gang and took up a position on the hillside in their rear from which his fire was more effective. Here he ran out of ammunition but remained to warn his party of the position of the individuals of the gang and direct the fire of his comrades engaged below him. His action probably saved several police lives.

12. DEPOT.

(a). *British.*

During the year two-hundred-and-seventy-four recruits were enlisted and there were eleven remaining under instruction from 1935; of these two-hundred-and-forty-eight completed their training and were posted to divisions, for executive police duty; of the remainder three resigned and three were discharged, thus leaving thirty-one under instruction at the depot on the 31st December, 1936. It is interesting to note that no less than two-hundred-and-seven recruits were passed out between the 1st April and the 31st October.

CURRICULUM.

The training period of three months which in normal times is barely considered sufficient had to be cut down severely during the period of the disturbances, 19th April — 12th October, and it was found necessary to send out recruits with only a few weeks training in order to reinforce districts. While in Jerusalem, recruits were sent out daily to Jerusalem district as reinforcements, thereby gaining practical experience at the outset of their career, but this necessity enforced a lack of efficiency in regard to normal police training.

The subjects taught have not been changed but more practical work such as identification parades, plan drawing of accidents, reports on the scene of the crime, etc. have been introduced.

Lewis Gun and Gas courses now form part of the regular training of the recruits.

STANDARD OF RECRUITS.

The standard of recruits for the British Section has been good, both from an educational and physical point of view.

PROMOTIONAL COURSES.

Due to the disturbances it was only possible to hold one promotional course in which twenty-five candidates attended and passed. This is not conducive to real efficiency.

OTHER COURSES.

Twenty-seven personnel returned to the depôt at the conclusion of the disturbances for a refresher course.

PROFICIENCY EXAMINATIONS.

Again the disturbances interfered with the proficiency pay examinations and only one was held in December; at this examination one-hundred-and-twelve candidates presented themselves and seventy-five passed.

The standard required for a pass in this examination is very high and the candidates evinced their keenness by voluntarily attending special lectures given by the depôt instructors.

FIRST AID.

Although instruction in First Aid has been regular and well attended, it was unfortunate that the members of several classes who took the courses were unable to sit for the examination while at the depôt owing to their being posted to districts immediately they were fit to perform executive police duty.

LIFE SAVING.

Now that arrangements have been made for the use of the Y.M.C.A. baths, it was possible to complete three classes of instruction in Life Saving; a total of sixty-two candidates were examined, and of these fifty-one passed, twenty-four receiving the Bronze Medallion and twenty-seven the Certificate.

LANGUAGE EXAMINATIONS.

Regular instruction in the vernacular language has been given at the depôt throughout the year and it is gratifying to note that sixty candidates passed the Lower Colloquial examination in Arabic and forty-four passed the Lower Colloquial examination in Hebrew while thirty passed the Regular Arabic examination and seven passed the Regular Hebrew.

DISCIPLINE.

Throughout the year discipline was maintained at a high standard.

HEALTH.

Health generally was good, there being only a few minor ailments.

ACCOMMODATION.

Six new married quarters have now been completed and they provide modern and comfortable housing for the depôt staff.

The old married quarters have been repainted and additional bathing facilities added, which has improved the comfort of the married families to a considerable extent.

It is hoped that the building of the new British depôt will be commenced this year.

RECREATION AND SPORTS.

Despite the six months disturbances police personnel from the depôt and Jerusalem district have managed to get a fair amount of cricket, soccer, rugby and hockey.

A novices boxing competition was held at the depôt during December and provided some keen and spirited contests.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

A few dances only have been held owing to the disturbed state of the country but Smoking Concerts and Billiard matches have helped to keep the men entertained.

POLICE CHAPLAINCY.

Both the Reverend W. A. Parker, Anglican Chaplain to the Force, and the Reverend Father Kirby, Roman Catholic Chaplain, have shown great interest in the welfare of the police personnel.

They have given lectures on the early history of Palestine to the depôt personnel and gifts of valuable books to the depôt library.

The ever ready help and sympathy shown by the Chaplains to the Force has been greatly appreciated in this past year of trouble and strife.

(b). *Palestinian.*

The new Palestinian depôt was completed on the 1st April, 1936; the building is admirably sited, and provides excellent accommodation for one-hundred-and-twenty-five recruits, with spacious dining and recreation rooms. The combined depôt and training school offices front the building. Adequate lecture rooms, and modern conveniences have added to the comfort and well-being of the Palestinian recruits. The guard room and telephone offices control the entrance to the premises. The combined depôt, when the British section is completed will be a credit to the Force, indeed will compare favourably with any other Police Training School.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The normal establishment of the Palestinian depot is fifty recruits, but during the year 1936, subsequent to a further increase in establishment, one-hundred-and-thirty recruits were accommodated at one time.

The Force continues to attract both Arab and Jewish recruits of good physical standard and very fair education. The education and sense of discipline of the German Jew is outstanding, while at no time during the disturbances were Arab recruits, if required, not forthcoming.

Both Arab and Jewish recruits are housed together, and work together in their respective squads. Sixty-five recruits remained under instruction from 1935, while during the year three-hundred-and-thirty-three were recruited; of these three-hundred-and-nine completed their course, leaving forty-one under training on 1st January, 1937. In addition, one-hundred-and-seventy-five supernumerary police were trained and passed out of the depôt.

Eleven recruits resigned, thirty-two were discharged as inefficient and on medical grounds, and four were dismissed. One was killed in the gallant execution of his duty.

CURRICULUM.

The five months of instruction for the Palestinian recruits could with advantage be increased by a month to give adequate practical training before the men leave the depôt. The syllabus of training during the six months April to October was not carried out in full as two-hundred-and-fourteen Palestinian recruits were posted to districts during this period, and whilst under training were daily reinforcing the Jerusalem district police both by night and by day.

DISCIPLINE.

Throughout the year discipline has been good.

PROMOTIONAL COURSES.

Twelve non-commissioned officers and other ranks attended a sub-inspector's course, eleven of whom were subsequently promoted.

Six constables from the Tel Aviv division qualified and were promoted to corporals, while twenty constables are at present undergoing training for promotion to corporals from 1st December, 1936. No refresher courses were held for the Palestinian police during the year, this is another instance of retarded efficiency.

PROFICIENCY EXAMINATIONS.

Only one Proficiency Pay examination was held during the year for which one-hundred-and-eighty-three candidates presented themselves and ninety-four qualified.

LANGUAGE EXAMINATIONS.

Thirteen Palestinian police qualified in the Lower Colloquial English, while four Arabs qualified in Hebrew, and two Jews qualified in Arabic.

ACCOMMODATION.

The accommodation in the Palestinian depôt provides every comfort, and a good barber's shop has been opened on the premises.

MESSING.

Messing which is done by contract has been most satisfactory, special arrangements being made for Jewish recruits. The food has been varied and good, and the canteen has been much appreciated.

HEALTH.

The health generally of the recruits has been excellent.

RECREATION AND SPORTS.

The Palestinian recruits have regularly used the playing fields at Mount Scopus, boxing is becoming popular, and very good entries were received for the Novices Competition held in December. The house competitions and system of appointing captains and vice-captains has developed team spirit, efficiency and responsibility.

GENERAL.

This difficult year has put us back in our stride more than perhaps can readily be imagined. Our recruits have only been half trained, our non-commissioned officers the same.

This Force wants breathing space, and time to consolidate, which is not possible under present conditions.

13. CORRESPONDENCE AND CLERICAL STAFF.

The establishment of the clerical staff on the 31st December, 1936, was :—

British	6
Moslems	4
Christians	44
Jews.	23
	77

An increase of two over the establishment for 1935. The two appointments were allotted to Headquarters (Accounts Branch).

The disorders of 1936 caused a considerable increase in clerical work throughout the Force, and the staff worked with devotion and loyalty, which was appreciated.

The difficulty of obtaining the office and stationery requisites necessary to enable work to be carried out expeditiously has still to be overcome.

The clerical section attached to the Force has not increased *pari passu* with the rapid and considerable uniformed executive increase.

The difficulty of working in three languages in many sections is a severe handicap and work cannot be as expeditious as in the one official language Forces.

I wish to pay a tribute to our lady clerks in particular. In spite of great tension and at times certain personnel danger, they made their journeys to the office from their homes without fail, and at no time in so far as we could judge did their determination to be loyal and devoted in their service ever falter.

SPECIAL MENTION.

Special mention must be made of the services rendered by the following :—

Mr. S.C. Knight.	Chief Clerk of the Force.
Mr. G. H. Williams.	Confidential stenographer, Headquarters.
Mr. T. G. Blount.	Chief Clerk, Jerusalem police district.
Mr. C. G. Brown.	Chief Clerk, Jaffa police district.
Mr. I. H. Moses.	Chief Clerk, Haifa police district.
Mr. B. R. Khoury.	Central Registry, Headquarters.
Mr. A. D. Hashwa.	Central Registry, Headquarters.
Mr. F. Nicodeme.	Records section Headquarters.
Mr. G. Simaan.	Haifa police district.
Mr. S. T. Hibler.	Haifa police district.
Miss E. Matheson.	Confidential typist C.I.D.
Mr. S. Ashrawi.	Central Registry C.I.D.

14. MOTOR TRANSPORT.

1. The following table shows the distribution of the Force motor vehicle fleet :—

	Saloon cars	Touring cars	Light traffic cars	Heavy tenders	Light tenders	Pick-ups	Prison vans	Wireless tele-graphy vans	Armoured cars	Motorcycles	Motor launches
Depot	2	5	—	7	2	—	2	1	—	1	—
Jerusalem district	—	—	2	1	—	11	—	—	—	8	—
Jaffa district	—	1	3	3	1	19	1	—	1	7	1
Haifa district	—	1	2	3	—	14	2	—	1	4	2
Nablus district	—	2	1	3	—	10	—	—	—	2	—
Nazareth district	—	1	—	6	—	8	—	—	—	3	—
Gaza district	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	1	—
TOTAL	2	10	8	25	3	65	5	1	2	26	3

Total number of vehicles and launches 151.

During the year four heavy and four light tenders which had been in use for over six years were taken out of commission and dismantled for use as spare parts where possible.

Force vehicles are of the following makes :—

One saloon car; six touring, and one light traffic car are of Austin make.

One saloon, four touring and seven light traffic cars, twenty-eight tenders, five prison vans and one mobile wireless telegraphy van are of "Morris" make.

The "pick-ups" are 'Fords', motorcycles 'Triumphs', and motor launches are "Thornycrofts".

2. The prolonged disturbances which broke out in April indicated at an early stage the inadequacy of the existing Force motor vehicle fleet in any emergency. In order to meet the extra need for mobility great strain was placed on vehicles and it is gratifying to mention that the vehicles had been so well maintained and serviced that it was only under continued strain that those which had been six years in commission became unfit for work. The inadequacy of the fleet was met by hiring motor transport. This proved most costly. The vehicle hiring bills for the four-and-a-half months ending on the 31st August alone amounted to £P.37,500.

The system of hiring, apart from its costliness, was unsatisfactory as neither the type of vehicle which could be hired nor their drivers were suitable. In consequence of general dissatisfaction in this respect it was decided to replace all hirings with purchased vehicles and to enlist drivers for them. Sixty five vehicles were purchased and the type chosen was the Ford 'pick-up' which had proved an excellent light patrol car, was strong, fast, gave an excellent field of fire, and could quickly be abandoned in any engagement. No difficulty was found in the enlistment of experienced and good drivers, although there was a virtual general strike of Arab car owners and drivers, as the latter were very glad to find a means of livelihood.

The purchase of vehicles, apart from its other advantages, was found a sound economical measure.

While the 'pick-up' type of car was very suitable for ordinary patrolling, it was not suitable as a means of transport where armed resistance from ambush was likely to be met with. In consequence two truck chassis were purchased and armour-plated bodies fitted to them. These armoured cars were never actually engaged by hostile armed persons but in other tests given to them they proved successful.

Towards the latter months of the disturbances hostile persons adopted the ingenious method of crippling transport by mining roads and tracks with shells of which, unfortunately, there were many still buried in various parts of the country since 1918. This method of attack was practically impossible to detect and resulted in serious damage to cars but fortunately not to personnel.

Continuous running during the six months of disturbances, with little possibility of overhauls, seriously lessened the efficiency of the original Force fleet but by taking eight of the oldest vehicles out of commission and restricting the use of others, it was possible to put all those remaining into a good state of repair. In order to enable this to be done, the mechanical staff had to be increased, and the whole system of overhauling reorganised to meet the added work.

Experience of continued disorders has shown clearly the disadvantage of prolonging the life of old cars and expecting them to stand unusual and prolonged strain, it is, therefore, intended to introduce early in the new year a system of costing which will indicate the period after which the retention of any vehicle is uneconomical and, in this country where possibilities of disorders are so considerable, inadvisable.

Although the disorders of 1936 necessitated an immediate increase of the Force fleet, this increase had also become necessary for other reasons. Owing to the rapidly altering conditions in this country where animal transport is quickly disappearing, motor traffic has increased practically threefold in as many years, and where increasing use is made of motor transport by criminals, police could no longer remain efficient unless their mobility was considerably increased. This Force is for the present adequately mobile but whether existing motor transport will be sufficient during the coming three years must depend largely both on the country's development and the recurrence or otherwise of major disorders.

During the year, Depot mechanical transport equipment was augmented by battery-charging plants and greasing plants but there is much special labour saving and other garage equipment which should be acquired in the near future.

The following comparative table shows the number of kilometres travelled during the years 1933 to 1936 by different types of vehicles in the fleet.

Type of vehicles.	1933	1934	1935	1936
Saloon and touring cars	233,951	132,580	181,419	232,083
Tenders	475,820	462,830	503,568	1,233,580
Prison vans	45,902	57,322	75,579	84,460
Traffic vehicles	190,355	247,760	440,305	478,250
	946,028	900,492	1,200,871	2,028,373

15. STATIONS AND POSTS.

The number of police stations and posts on the 31st December, 1935, was :—

<u>POLICE STATIONS.</u>	<u>POLICE POSTS.</u>
56	60

Owing to increasing development throughout the country, the following additions and changes were made in police stations and posts :—

(a) New police station

Hatiqua (Jaffa rural division)

(b) Posts converted into police stations :

Qiryat Haiyim — Haifa rural division,
 Mt. Karmil — Haifa urban division,
 Sarona — Jaffa rural division,
 Apak — Tel Aviv division.

(c) Police stations closed :—

Jaffa rural,
 Haifa rural.

(d) New police posts :—

Nahalal	— Haifa rural division
Beit Hakerem	— Jerusalem urban division.
Jewish Quarter	— Jerusalem urban division.
Beit Jala	— Jerusalem rural division.
Lydda Air Port	— Ramle division.

(e) Posts closed :—

Jeida	— Haifa rural division.
-------	-------------------------

The number of police stations and police posts on the 31st December, 1936, was :—

<u>POLICE STATIONS.</u>	<u>POLICE POSTS.</u>
59	60

16. HOUSING.

(a) *British personnel.*

Number occupied	State Domain (Mount Scopus Camp)	Hired	TOTAL
31st December, 1935	12	65	77
31st December, 1936	15	74	89

The location of married quarters at the end of the year was as under :—

Mount Scopus Camp	— 15	Haifa	— 2
Jerusalem	— 12	Zikhron Ya'aqov	— 1
Qiryat el Inab	— 1	Hadera	— 2
Bethlehem	— 1	Acre	— 6
Ramallah	— 2	Nazareth	— 11
Hebron	— 6	Safad	— 3
Jaffa	— 10	Tiberias	— 1
Petah Tiqva	— 1	Nablus	— 6
Ramle	— 4	Tulkarm	— 2
Beersheba	— 1	Gaza	— 2
TOTAL			89

The progress in obtaining quarters for our married British police is slow and a handicap. The man who is allotted married quarters is the man who desires to remain in the Force and in Palestine, and make the police his permanent profession. He is an asset by virtue of his steadiness in this country.

Several British billets are still unsatisfactory, and, in my opinion, a cause of justifiable discontent amongst the men.

(b) *Palestinian personnel.*

	at 31st December of				
	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Number of Palestinian personnel housed in State Domain buildings	297	321	343	540	509
Number of Palestinian personnel housed in leased (government) buildings	108	123	159	230	282
Number of Palestinian married families housed in State Domain buildings	13	18	15	18	21
Number of Palestinian married families housed in buildings leased by Government	2	2	2	8	6
Number of Palestinian (married) inspectors housed in buildings leased by Government on payment of 10% rental contribution	4	6	9	10	12

The lack of married quarters for Palestinian police is the greatest obstacle the Force has to face. It is neither possible nor human to expect indigenous police to work devotedly, loyally, and without fear or favour when they are forced to live with their families in the poorest quarters cheek by jowl with the very people whom it is their duty to arrest or possibly to shoot. Moreover, when on duty in times of riot, a not infrequent circumstance in this country, they are forced to leave their wives and families to the tender mercies of their unpleasant neighbours.

17. COST OF THE FORCE.

The cost of the Force during the year 1936 was as under :—

Personal Emoluments	£P.424,124
Other Charges	£P.212,452
Total :—	<u>£P.636,576</u>

The expenditure was £P.180,612 in excess of that of the previous year, and the major increases were due to the following reasons :—

- (a) The expansion of the Force provided for in the Estimates 1936/37 as compared with the year 1935.
- (b) The abnormal expenditure caused by the disturbances.

The proportion of the police to population is one to four-hundred-and-thirty-one.

The cost of the Force per head of population in the last three years is as under :—

1934 per head Mils.	1935 per head Mils.	1936 per head Mils.
363	355	489

The cost of the Force per head is calculated this year at £P.198,000 being an increase of eleven per cent to the figure of the foregoing year.

The expenditure of £P.636,576 for the year under review, includes,

- (a) an amount of £P.39,699 spent on Personal Emoluments for the maintenance of supernumerary police constables employed during the year as a direct result of the disturbances.
- (b) an amount of £P.16,034 being subsistence allowances at the rate of 50 mils per diem to Palestinian other ranks, from 1st May, 1936 — 31st October, 1936, who performed a tour exceeding 8 hours continuous duty.

ESCORTS TO TAX COLLECTORS.

Seventy-five policemen were employed for the period 15th February, 1936 to 19th June, 1936, to act as escorts to tax collectors and animal enumerators. The cost amounted to £P.1,248 and was paid from the police vote.

Additional police.

One-hundred-and-eighteen men were engaged throughout the year 1936 for the control of the Northern and Southern frontiers for the prevention of illegal immigration and the smuggling of firearms. The cost of these men amounted to £P.7,406 in personal emoluments in addition to the expenditure on uniforms, arms, clothing and equipment.

Supernumerary police.

Owing to the disturbances approximately 3,000 (three thousand) supernumerary police and sixty-five corporals to act as drivers for the 65 Ford pick-ups were engaged during part of the year involving an expenditure from public funds of £P.39,699 in personal emoluments.

Supernumerary police enlisted under Part V. of the Police Ordinance.

- (a) Eleven-thousand-and-five-hundred-and-sixty-six Palestine pounds was spent in respect of three-hundred-and-fifty-three supernumerary police employed at Sarafand by the Army and Air Forces and by other private firms and institutions. This amount was defrayed by the respective employers.

(b) One-hundred-and-forty-five supernumerary police were also employed by various Government departments to guard government property at Agricultural and Horticultural stations, Palestine Railways, P.W.D. workshops, roads, etc. The total amount disbursed for the maintenance of these personnel was four-thousand-three-hundred-and-eighty-five Palestine pounds (£P.4,385).

Ghaffirs enlisted under Part IV of the Police Ordinance.

Eight-thousand-eight-hundred-and-twenty Palestine pounds (£P.8,820) was spent on five-hundred-and-fourteen ghaffirs employed in different villages and settlements. This amount is similarly recoverable from the bodies concerned.

IMPROVEMENT OF CONDITIONS OF SERVICE.

Good Conduct Pay.

A new scale for good conduct pay was introduced with effect from the 1st July, 1936, which altered the rate of good conduct pay from ten mils (10 mils) per diem to three-hundred- and-five mils (305 mils) per mensem.

This new arrangement has assisted in simplifying the accounting system.

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION TO 1ST INSPECTORS.

With effect from 5th September, 1936, Palestinian 1st inspectors were entitled to first class accommodation on the Palestine Railways when travelling on duty or proceeding on leave.

PROVISION OF CLERICAL STAFF OF POLICE DIVISIONS.

The increase in the establishment of the Force, as detailed above, necessitated an increase of two officers of the general clerical service and of five temporary clerks.

HOUSING ALLOWANCES.

The introduction of the payment of temporary housing allowance in Haifa and Tel Aviv came into effect as from the 1st April, 1934.

The following is a statement of housing allowances paid to married clerks in Grade "N" and "O" and in equivalent unclassified ranks since the 1st January, 1936, residing in Haifa and Tel Aviv :

	Number	Rate Per annum
HAIFA.		LP.
Clerical officers Grade "O"	{ 1 2	12 18
Clerical officers Grade "N"	1	9
1st inspectors	3	9
2nd inspectors	1	9
Sub-inspectors	1	12
Non-commissioned officers and other ranks	89	19
Warders.	4	18
TEL AVIV.		
Clerical officer Grade "O"	1	18
Clerical officer Grade "N"	1	9
1st inspectors	—	—
2nd inspectors	1	9
Sub-inspectors	1	12
Non-commissioned officers and other ranks.	10	18

TRANSPORT.

The revised regulations governing the payment of transport allowances which came into force on the 1st August, 1935, were applied during the year. There are forty-seven required officers who are actually in receipt of kilometric allowances. There are eighteen inspectors and non-commissioned officers who draw motor-cycle allowances at the rate of one Palestine pound and two-hundred-and-fifty mils (£P.1.250 mils) per month, and thirteen non-commissioned officers and other ranks drawing bicycle allowance at three-hundred mils (300 mils) per mensem.

The following comparative table shows the movements of the three transport items :—

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.
Transport and Travelling	9,600	10,205	11,534	11,501	14,931
Railway Fares and Freight	7,067	6,889	6,910	6,786	6,644
Upkeep of Mechanical Transport	5,579	6,032	5,261	6,580	10,458

The substantial increase in the Transport and Travelling vote as compared with the previous years is caused by extensive travelling by investigating officers, and payment of travelling allowances in lieu of quarters and rations to British personnel who were posted to rural areas during the disturbances where no Government accommodation was available nor a regular supply of rations could be maintained. Besides this expenditure the amount of thirty-nine-thousand-and-four-hundred-and-eighty-eight Palestine pounds (£P.39,488) was spent on hire of transport to carry out frequent and intensive patrolling and other duties arising out of the disturbances.

The railway fares and freight item shows a declining tendency owing to the fact that the railway time-table does not coincide always with the requirements of police personnel proceeding on duty.

The upkeep of mechanical transport vote also shows a sudden increase over the expenditure of the previous year. This is also due to the disturbances, when the police fleet was performing unrestricted patrolling. Towards the end of the disturbances sixty-five Ford pick-ups were purchased to augment and to relieve the normal police fleet and to replace hired transport. The maintenance of these additional sixty-five cars also contributed to the additional expenditure.

FORAGE ALLOWANCES.

The forage scale to horses and camels of the Force was revised during the year, and Government's approval was obtained for the payment of forage allowances in accordance with the scale laid down in the Police Manual with effect from 1st July, 1936.

The amount spent on forage for the year 1936 is £P.18,598 being an increase of £P.2,339 over the previous year's expenditure.

There was no change in the procedure for the purchase of forage for Government owned animals.

EQUIPMENT OF THE FORCE.

The equipment of the Force has been improved by the following new services :—

The expansion of the Wireless Telegraphy service of the Force which cost about £P.10,200 (ten-thousand-and-two-hundred Palestine pounds), is dealt with elsewhere in this report.

The office equipment is being improved by the installation of a dictaphone at a cost of one-hundred-and-ninety-four Palestine pounds (£P.194).

A life saving apparatus at the cost of twenty-five Palestine pounds (£P.25) will be taken into use for a life saving squad stationed in one of the towns on the sea-shore.

The scientific equipment at the disposal of the C.I.D. is also being improved by additional instruments necessary for the detection of crime, such as epidiascope, microscopes and a "Leitz" binocular magnifier.

During the disturbances two trucks were purchased and converted into armoured vehicles, which were used for conveyance of police units to scenes of ambushes and patrolling of the narrow side-roads in the orange grove belt. The successful use of these vehicles fully justified the amount spent on this purchase, which is five-hundred-and-twenty-one Palestine pounds (£P.521).

Sixty-five Ford pick-up cars were also purchased during the year at a cost of £P.9,425.

18. ANIMALS.

The number of animals on the strength of the Force on 31st December, 1936, was :—

HORSES :—	(a) Privately owned;	554
	(b) Government owned;	96
CAMELS :—	Privately owned;	75
		<u>725</u>

One-hundred-and-ten animals were cast or died during the year and the following table indicates the causes :—

Disease	Died	Cast by Sale or destruction	Total
Old age	1	19	20
Debility	—	16	16
Blindness	—	13	13
Digestive diseases	11	7	18
Stumbling and lameness	—	15	15
Fractures and accidents	4	4	8
Epidemics and contagious diseases	1	—	1
Other diseases	9	10	19
Total	26	84	110
Percentage	24%	76%	100%

The amount of compensation paid during the year for loss of animals aggregated two-thousand-eight-hundred-and-seventy-eight Palestine pounds (£P.2,878) which averages twenty eight Palestine pounds (£P.28) for each horse disposed of during the year under review. The average cost paid for a horse enrolled during the same period was twenty-eight Palestine pounds (£P.28).

There has been an increase of twenty per cent in the number of horses and camels cast during 1936 as compared to that of the previous year.

The increase is mainly due to castings under the categories of old age, debility and digestive diseases.

As a result of the extensive tours carried out by the Farrier Instructor towards the end of the year, a considerable number of unsuitable horses have been cast in order to raise the general quality of horses in the Force.

Thirty-nine horses have been successfully castrated during the year; only one case of syncope having occurred throughout all the operations.

In the previous year difficulty was experienced in the purchase of horses of suitable type.

19. REWARDS.

Rewards in the amount of seven-hundred-and-ninety-six Palestine pounds (£P.796) were granted from the Criminal Investigation Fund to members of the Forces for outstanding work in bringing criminals to justice.

The following is a comparative statement of rewards granted to police personnel during the last five years :—

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Number of rewards granted	1,145	2,860	2,500	2,905	3,106
Amount disbursed	LP. 494	LP. 670	LP. 581	LP. 662	LP.796
Average rewards	481 mils	280 mils	212 mils	227 mils	256 mils

In addition to the above, police personnel have been granted special good conduct badges and proficiency pay, or were promoted or nominated to promotional courses for meritorious services performed during the disturbances.

Since 1st November, 1936, a system of paying special rewards to personnel successful in seizure of firearms and ammunition has been introduced. One-hundred-and-forty-nine (149) non-commissioned officers and men have been rewarded since the above-mentioned date with the aggregate amount of one-hundred-and-forty-two Palestine pounds (£P.142) or nine-hundred and-fifty-three mils (953 mils) per man in the average.

Pensions and gratuities to members of the police who retired on termination of contract.

The sum of three-thousand-nine-hundred-and-thirty-three Palestine pounds (£P.3,933) was disbursed on gratuities to retired members of the Force. This sum includes compassionate ex-gratia gratuities to dependents of officers killed on duty.

GENERAL POLICE FUND.

The total income from all sources for the year amounted to seven-hundred-and-eighty-two Palestine pounds and six-hundred-and-forty-seven mils (£P.782.647 mils), which more than doubles that of last year owing to considerable transfers from the Unclaimed Property and Prisoners' Deposits accounts.

An amount aggregating to five-hundred-and-three Palestine pounds and five-hundred-and-four mils (£P.503.504 mils) was expended.

It should be noted that various amenities for the recreation rooms, as well as sports gear, are being paid for out of divisional sports funds.

OFFICERS' FUND.

The fund now has a credit balance of £P.79.610 mils. The income which is derived entirely from contributions, amounted to £P.124.221 mils for the year.

PART II.

20. CRIME GENERAL.

It was expected, of course, that one effect of the Arab strike would be to send crime statistics soaring upward, but the actual increase in both indictable and non-indictable offences was neither surprising nor alarming. In fact, as will be seen from the table below, figures for both categories of offences were actually lower than in 1932, which was a "normal" year.

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Indictable Offences	4,133	2,881	2,172	1,753	3,971
Non-indictable Offences	17,950	9,721	8,454	10,525	11,502

Incidence of the more serious crimes :—

Crime	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Murder	119	108	109	115	254
Attempted Murder	118	97	122	115	508
Highway Robbery	57	34	32	32	122
Theft by Breaking into Premises	1,040	498	337	858	1,194
Animal Theft	611	312	499	393	463
Agrarian Crime	1,403	829	425	443	688

21. MURDER AND ATTEMPTED MURDER.

Year	Murder		Attempted Murder	
	By shooting	By stabbing	By shooting	By stabbing
1934	30	46	35	67
1935	37	41	31	73
1936	146	49	358	86

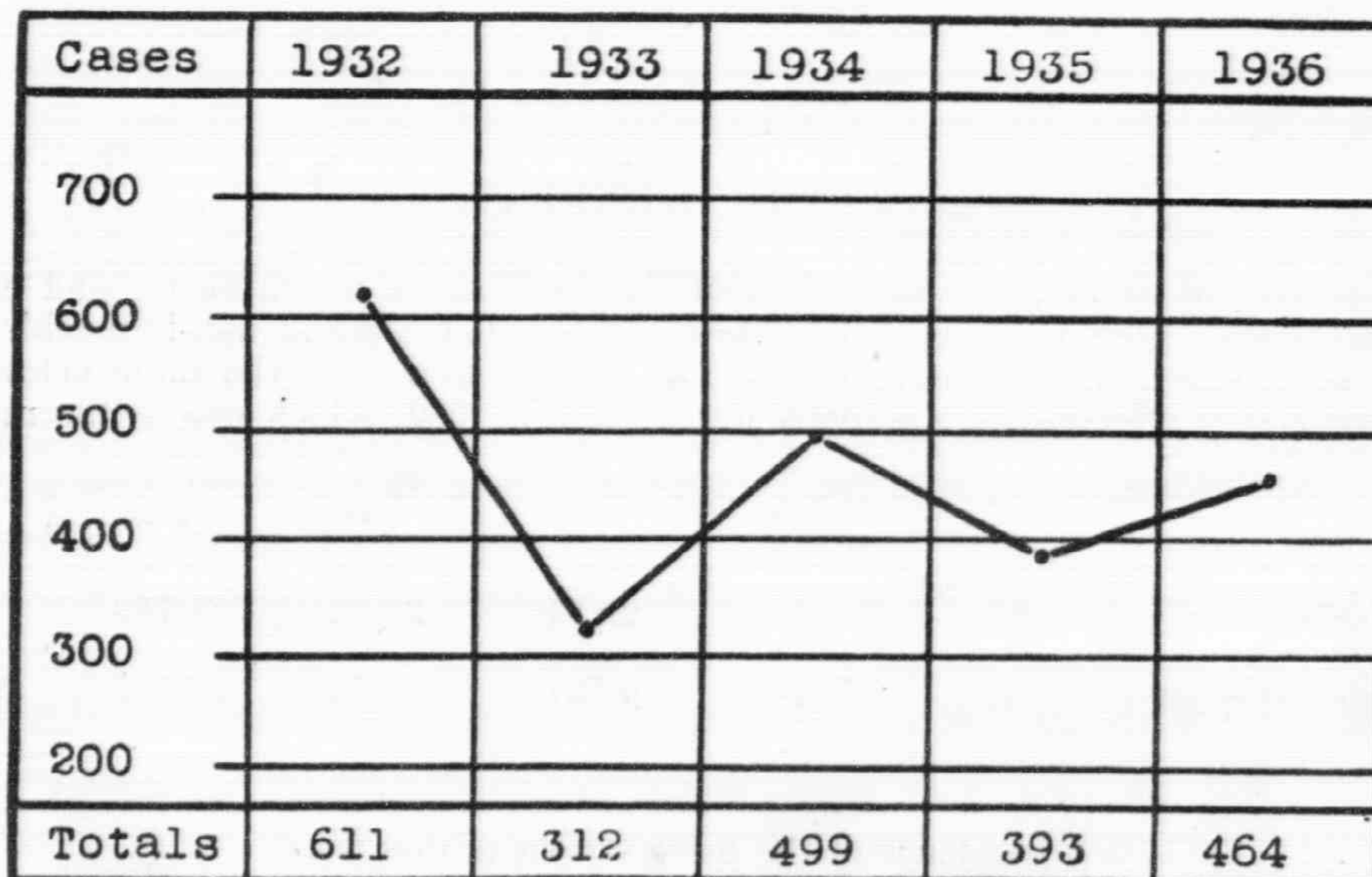
22. HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

The reappearance of highway robbery as a major crime in Palestine is due to the fact that when Arabs who had armed themselves and banded together as an organised "army" to resist the police and His Majesty's Forces were eventually dispersed, many of them did not return to their normal occupations but turned to banditry for a living in gangs of three to eight men.

23. ANIMAL THEFT.

Considering the economic conditions existing during the latter half of the year, the increase in animal thefts was much smaller than might reasonably have been expected and does not call for special comment.

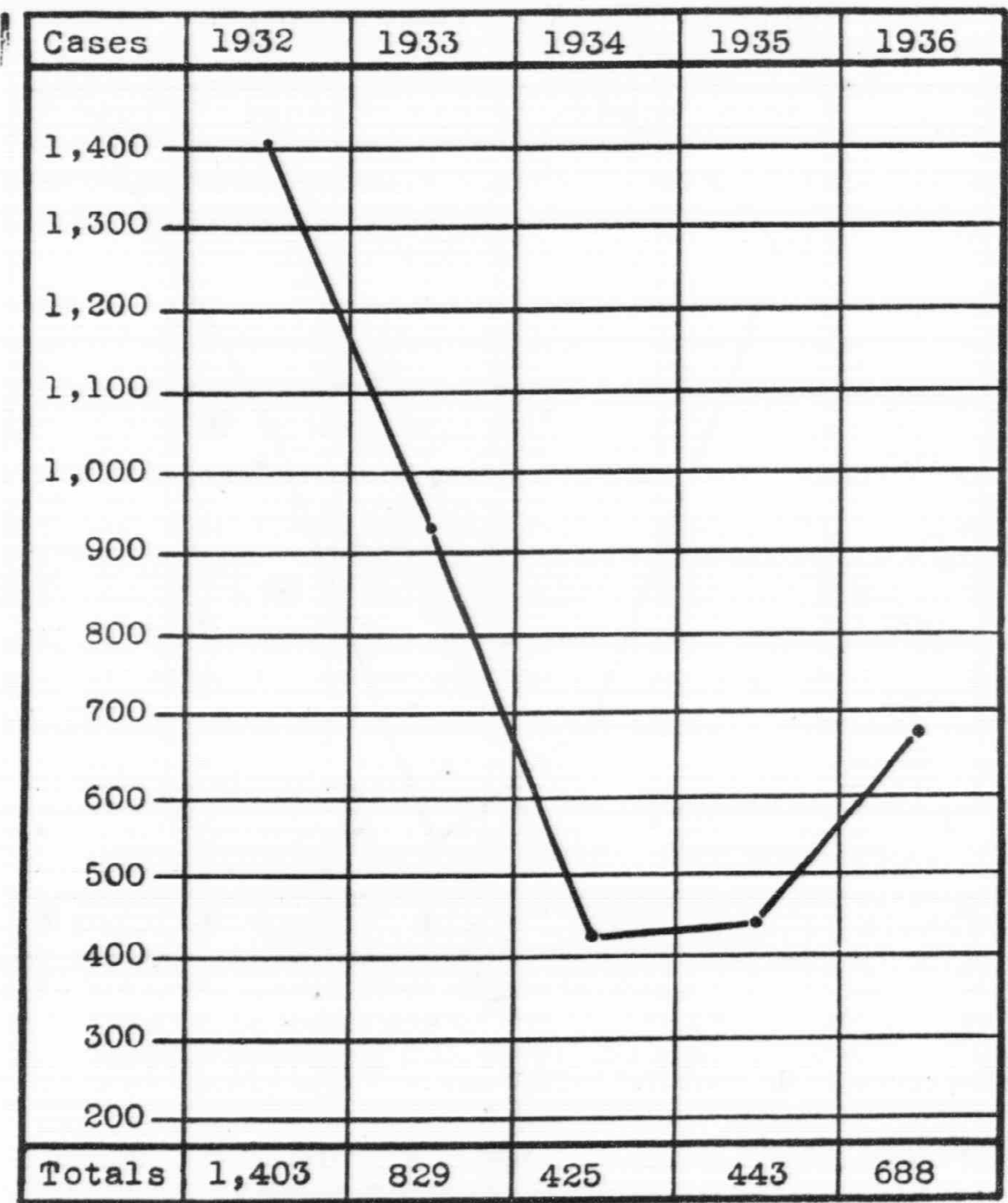
ANIMAL THEFT.



24. AGRARIAN CRIME.

In connection with agrarian crime, the anticipated increase took the crime curve little more than half way between last year's level and that for 1933.

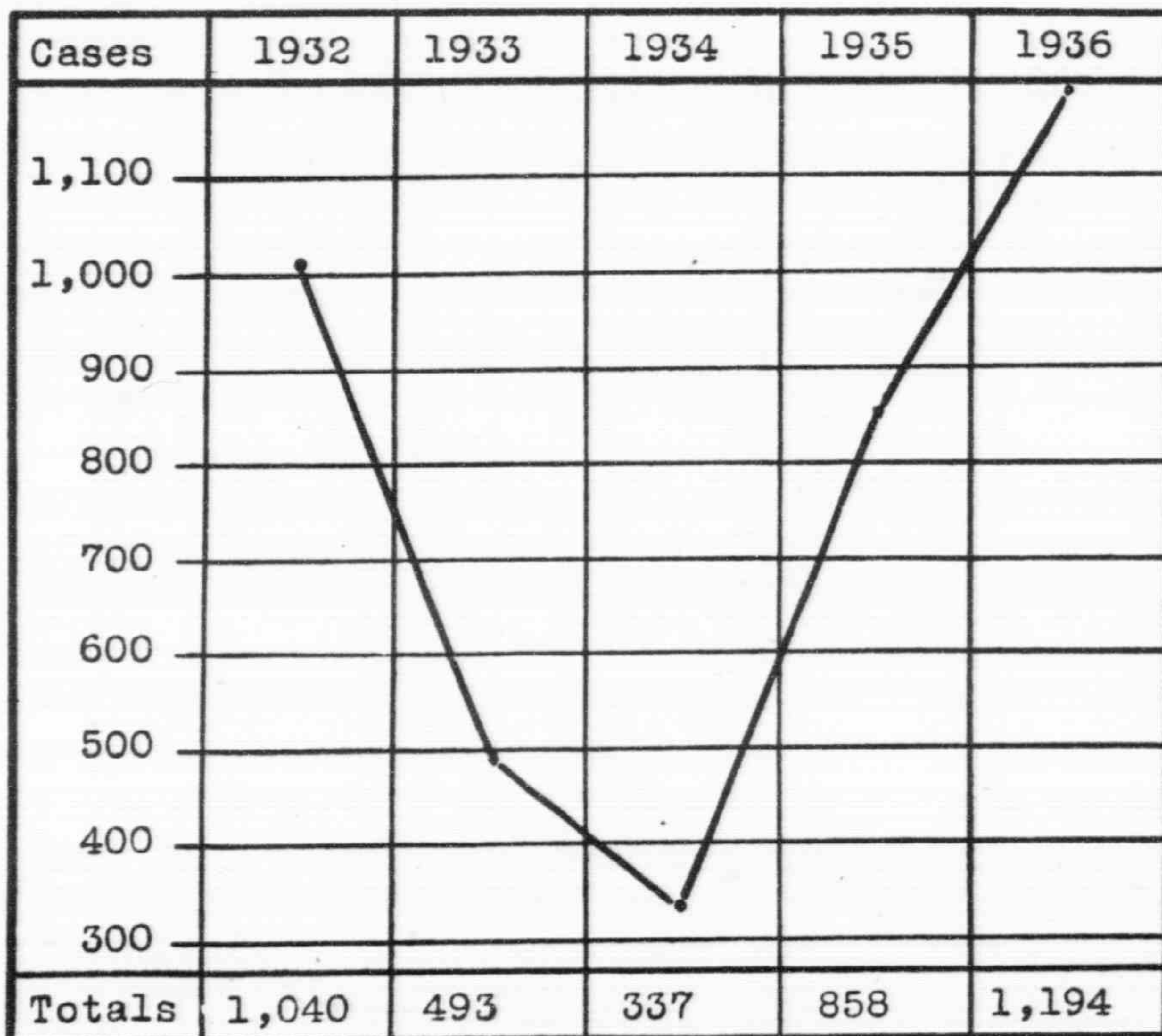
AGRARIAN CRIME.



25. THEFT BY BREAKING INTO PREMISES.

Cases of housebreaking, burglary, shopbreaking and the like increased very considerably compared with the totals for the previous three years. The principal reason was that during the strike and the civil disturbances which followed many householders and shopkeepers locked up their premises and left them unattended, in some cases for months, and returned after the strike was over to find them broken open and looted. Turning to relevant statistics covering a whole decade, however, it is interesting to find that despite the abnormal circumstances the number of cases of this nature in 1936 was yet considerably lower than the figures for any of the four years prior to 1931.

THEFT BY BREAKING INTO PREMISES.



Comparative figures for the years 1927 to 1931 were :—

1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
1,489	1,504	1,442	1,357	811

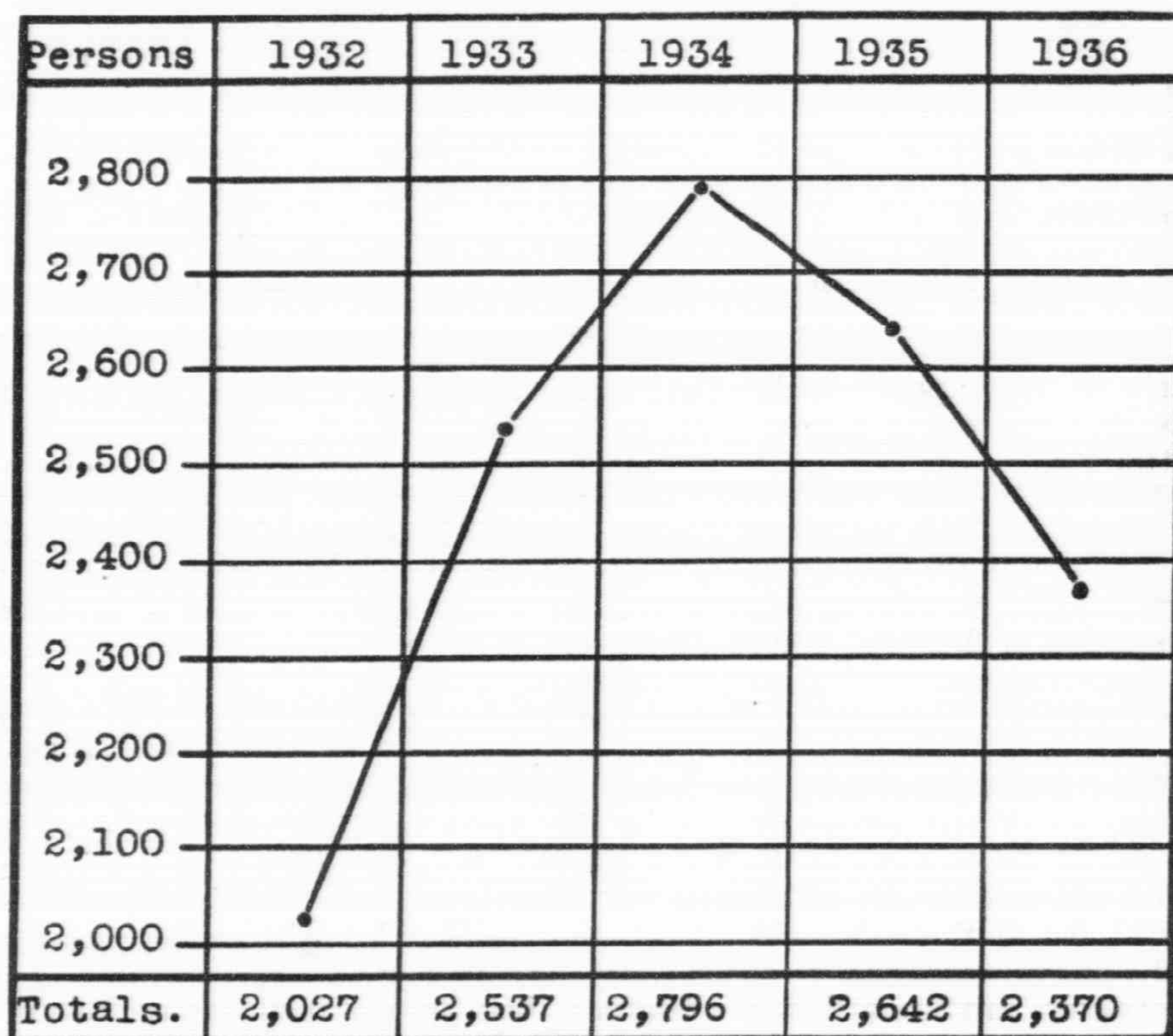
It was inevitable that the enormous increase in cases of theft and the fact that the police were occupied with multifarious duties which normally would not fall to their lot, should affect not only the value of property stolen but also, in inverse ratio, the percentage recovered. Statistics for 1936 and the previous four years are :—

Year	Value of Property Stolen	Value of Property Recovered	Percentage Recovered
1932	LP. 22,707	LP. 6,761	29.7
1933	LP. 22,496	LP. 12,270	54.5
1934	LP. 22,702	LP. 7,155	31.5
1935	LP. 40,973	LP. 11,615	28.3
1936	LP. 79,495	LP. 11,988	15.1

26. ARRESTS BY NIGHT PATROLS.

The imposition of curfew in the large towns and the presence of military as well as police in the streets and on the open roads naturally drove indoors a large number of absconded offenders and potential wrongdoers who in ordinary circumstances would have been out at night-time; nevertheless over 2,300 night arrests were made as the accompanying graph indicates :—

ARRESTS BY NIGHT PATROLS.



27. MANSLAUGHTER.

The actual number of cases of manslaughter during 1936 was lower than in the two previous years, but considering the restrictions on road traffic during the eight months of the strike and the fact that 84% of the prosecutions for manslaughter were brought as a result of road accidents, the figures are disturbingly high and indicate that there is still a lot to be done to make the highways tolerably safe.

MANSLAUGHTER.

Year	Number of Cases Prosecuted	Cases brought as a result of road accidents
1934	115	98
1935	137	103
1936	103	87

28. PROSECUTIONS UNDER GOVERNMENT ORDINANCES.

(EXCLUDING THE ROAD TRANSPORT ORDINANCE).

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Number of Persons Prosecuted	15,621	14,281	12,505	13,268	10,800
Percentage of Persons Convicted	85.07	89.3	85.17	90.01	79.23

29. SEIZURES OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The following are comparative figures of seizures during 1935 and 1936 :—

	1 9 3 5		1 9 3 6	
	Serviceable	Unserviceable	Serviceable	Unserviceable
Rifles	171	7	317	11
Pistols & Revolvers	251	13	307	12
Shotguns	95	8	73	8
Bombs & Grenades	42	3	420	23
Rifle Ammunition	4,171	—	13,903	—
Pistol and Revolver Ammunition	3,194	—	3,087	—

The figures for 1936 appear smaller than might have been expected, but the main reason for this was, that whereas in normal times every village "fassad" used to bring informers to the police to report where firearms were hidden or to denounce persons who were carrying them, the effect of the strike was to unite the Arabs in a common purpose so that information re location of firearms was no longer forthcoming. Furthermore, as the value of firearms increased, so also did the precautionary measures taken by those who possessed them, so that on several occasions surprise raids on villages, where a large number of men were known to be in possession of firearms, proved completely abortive.

A noteworthy feature of the return is the large number of bombs and grenades seized. These were of several kinds, including Mills and some types used by Germans and Turks during the Great War; also a large number of home-made bombs, usually made out of iron piping. Indeed the ingenuity and resourcefulness of the Arabs in the manufacture of home-made bombs was one of the features of the disturbances. Tin cans filled with a mixture of sugar and potassium chlorate; a side of a petrol tin rollen into a tube, filled with blasting powder and hammered flat at the ends; odd bits of iron piping filled with crude explosive mixture and "sealed" at the ends with pieces of wood held in place by copper wire; glass bottles filled with explosive mixture and with a length of fuse protruding through a hole in the stopper; even paper bags and pieces of rag filled with blasting powder or sugar and potassium chlorate; such were the "bombs" most frequently used and those which, in the words of many official communiques "exploded harmlessly".

At the other end of the scale, but fortunately much more scarce, were bombs which showed a high degree of technical knowledge in their manufacture and which were deadly in effect. These were usually made of iron piping, properly filled and fused, and hermetically sealed.

The most remarkable of all the bombs seized was found buried in the sand on the beach between Tel Aviv and Jaffa. It was two feet long and ten inches in diameter, arranged to explode by an electric spark. Contact with the detonator was made by the hour hand of a clock which had been adapted for the purpose, set in motion and buried (enclosed in a wooden box) in the sand about four hundred yards nearer Jaffa than the actual bomb. It was most fortunate that the clock was discovered before the hour timed for the detonation and disconnected from the wire which led the police to the bomb itself; otherwise the effect might have been disastrous, as the "zero hour" indicated on the clock was an hour at which the beach in that locality would have been fairly crowded with Jews from Tel Aviv. Acting on the advice of the Officer Commanding Royal Engineers, the bomb was not stripped and emptied, but was taken far out to sea and dropped overboard.

30. TRAFFIC IN NARCOTIC DRUGS.

Mention was made in last year's report that there were indications of increased activity in the smuggling of opium to and through Palestine. Seizures of opium by the police during 1936 confirm that this is so.

31. NARCOTIC DRUGS CONFISCATED.

	Hashish	Opium	Cocaine	Others
1935	42,597 kilos	33,507 kilos	93 grammes	Nil
1936	45,624 kilos	91,007 kilos	7 grammes	Nil

Of the 91 kilogrammes of opium seized during 1936, over 42 kilos were seized in Haifa, 19 in Acre, 4 in Jaffa, 7 in Safad and 14 in Gaza. There were no spectacular seizures and no new methods of concealing drugs in transit were brought to light.

103 persons were prosecuted in connection with the illicit drug traffic, of whom 87 were convicted and 17 were awaiting trial at the end of the year. Fines ranged from 500 mils to £P.110, and terms of imprisonment from seven days to two years were imposed. The fines imposed amounted in the aggregate to about £P.400 and the terms of imprisonment awarded to twelve years.

Anti Narcotic measures. The measures taken by the police for the suppression of traffic in narcotic drugs include supervision of the movements of known drug dealers, employment of agents to collect information, exchange of information with other Governments, patrolling of frontiers, and searches of vehicles and animals en route for Egypt.

With a view to preventing the smuggling of narcotic drugs into Palestine by ocean-going steamers, Customs Guards and members of the Port and Marine Police are posted on all ships calling at Jaffa and Haifa during their period of stay. Lighters, motor launches and fishing vessels are closely examined and lightermen, stevedores, other port workmen and crews of visiting craft are carefully searched on coming ashore. The baggage of incoming passengers is examined by the Customs Authorities. Prompt advance information in regard to suspect ships or individuals coming to Palestine is passed to the Customs Authorities by the Criminal Investigation Department.

32. INCIDENCE OF DRUNKENNESS DURING 1935 and 1936.

	1935				1936			
	Number of Persons Convicted				Number of Persons Convicted			
	Once	On two occasions	On three occasions	On four occasions	Once	On two occasions	On three occasions	On four occasions
Moslems	575	44	6	5	319	30	6	2
Christians	97	6	—	—	69	5	1	—
Jews	52	4	2	2	27	7	—	—
Total	724	54	8	7	415	52	7	2

The imposition of curfew in the large towns during the disturbances was no doubt the direct cause of the reduction in numbers of "first offenders" of all classes.

Distribution of cases among the various police divisions is shown hereunder :—

PERSONS CONVICTED FOR DRUNKENNESS.

DIVISION	Number of Persons Convicted			
	Once	On two occasions	On three occasions	On four or more occasions
Jerusalem Urban	43	2	2	—
Jerusalem Rural	3	—	—	—
Hebron	—	—	—	—
Haifa Urban	157	13	3	1
Haifa Rural	3	—	—	—
Acre	2	1	2	1
Jaffa Urban	146	6	—	—
Jaffa Rural	2	—	—	—
Tel Aviv	16	9	—	—
Ramle	13	—	—	—
Nablus	6	6	—	—
Jenin	—	—	—	—
Tulkarm	9	1	—	—
Nazareth	4	4	—	—
Safad	—	—	—	—
Tiberias	9	—	—	—
Gaza	—	—	—	—
Beersheba	2	—	—	—
Total	415	42	7	2

33. CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.

The Department is under the command of a Deputy Inspector-General, and is divided into the following sections :—

- (A) Administrative.
- (B) Clerical, Registry, Correspondence.
- (C) Criminal Records (Fingerprint Bureau, etc.).
- (D) Political.
- (E) Migration, Naturalisation, Deportation.
- (F) Police Dogs.
- (G) General investigations and enquiries.

NOTE : The Port and Marine Section is also under the direction of the D.I.G., C.I.D.

The numerical strength of the C.I.D. is as follows :—

	British	Palestinian	Total
D.I.G.	1	—	1
D.S.P.	1	—	1
Assistant Superintendents	2	3	5
Inspectors	1	4	5
Sergeants	2	3	5
Corporals	4	1	5
Detective constables	12	15	27
Clerical staff	3	13	16

The duties of the C.I.D. are to prevent and detect crime by the collection of information and evidence and by investigation in collaboration with the District police, to watch and report upon political movements, to repress seditious activities, to maintain criminal records, fingerprints, and photographs, to examine the regular organs of the press and occasional pamphlets with a view to action in case of seditious, inflammatory, or pornographic articles, to prevent the smuggling of arms, drugs and entry of illegal immigrants (and for this purpose C.I.D. men are posted to the ports), to scrutinise applications for naturalization, to arrange deportations and extraditions, and to maintain liaison with appropriate departments and authorities in Egypt, Syria, Trans-Jordan, India, Iraq, Cyprus and Europe; to maintain the closest appreciation of the state of public security from the political and criminal points of view, and to report regularly to Government on these matters. Censorship of newspapers from abroad is occasionally undertaken by this Department.

CRIMINAL RECORDS OFFICE.

The Criminal Records and Fingerprint Bureau now holds 40,090 dossiers of convicted criminals; 4,120 were opened during 1936. Fingerprint identification slips received for search numbered 7,141 and in 1,808 cases previous convictions were traced. In six cases criminals were identified by fingerprints which they left on the scenes of their operations.

Written reports re fingerprints on disputed documents were furnished in twenty-one cases at the request of civil magistrates and in eight cases at the request of Government Departments.

SINGLE FINGERPRINT CLASSIFICATION.

This collection is growing slowly and there are now, 1,600 prints filed. No identification was made during 1936 solely from the single fingerprint collection.

SUPERVISION OF KNOWN AND SUSPECTED CRIMINALS.

The Modus Operandi and Supervisee Scheme was naturally almost completely disorganised during the civil disturbances, and many contacts were lost owing to supervisees taking to the hills or being unable to frequent their usual haunts. The process of re-organisation of the scheme is now in hand.

FORENSIC BALLISTICS.

Increased use of firearms during the year threw a good deal of extra work on the staff of the C.I.D. laboratory and the photographic section. In forty-two cases microscope examination of bullets and cartridge cases were made and reports furnished; In twenty-three cases photo-micrographs were prepared, and in twenty-one cases scientific evidence of an officer from the C.I.D. was tendered and accepted in various courts.

The work of the laboratory is growing steadily as district police learn more of its potentialities and take more advantage of the types of evidence it can supply. In nineteen cases reports were furnished on disputed documents, including wills, forged passports, deeds of sale, motor-car licences and one medical diploma.

EXTRADITION.

The following cases of extradition were carried out during 1936 :—

<i>From Palestine :</i>	To Syria	8
	To Egypt	2
	To Trans-Jordan	10
<i>To Palestine :</i>	From Syria	8
	From TransJordan	5
	From France	1

PRESS.

The situation before, during and after the 1936 disturbances necessitated an increased watch of the press. There were no fresh censorship of press introduced and there were no cases brought against newspapers, but several newspapers were repeatedly suspended for varying periods.

Seven foreign papers were excluded (one permanently) and one book (permanently).

NATURALISATION.

5,754 applications for naturalisation were dealt with during the year, in some cases necessitating enquiries into the character and antecedents of applicants.

PROSECUTION.

Thirty-six Jews and ten Arabs were convicted prior to the outbreak of the disturbances in April for political activity other than communism as follows :—

Two Arabs for disseminating false news and eight Arabs (schoolboys) for taking part in an unlawful assembly.

Of the Jews twenty-seven were convicted for taking part in unlawful assemblies or processions in connection with protest meetings against the establishment of the proposed Legislative Council, three for distributing proclamations in connection with this and six following a revisionist-labour dispute over employment.

JEWISH AFFAIRS.

Such acts as were committed by the Jews and which influenced the trend of the disturbances have been alluded to elsewhere. For the rest Jewish activity during the year was directed towards opposition to the Legislative Council and to anti-German propaganda and unemployment. Unemployment was particularly apparent in Haifa and suburbs and many feared to invest money on account of uncertainty as to the outcome of the Italo-Abyssinian war. The General Federation of Labour introduced various schemes and had access to the Unemployment Fund to relieve the situation. This however was before the outbreak of the general strike and disorders.

COMMUNISM.

As usual the activities of the Palestine Party and its subordinate organisations occupied a good deal of attention. The membership of the Party was augmented by new arrivals from recent immigration, particularly from Hungary and Roumania and countries in Europe where salutary action against communists had been taken as in Germany. The arrival of a great number of immigrants of continental origin who belonged to "left wing" parties, and who on arrival either organised new groups such as the "Antifa" or joined other such as Poale Zion (left) and the Marxistic circles, have helped to swell the ranks of the revolutionary elements in the country. Besides the usual form of activity and propaganda among Arabs, the communist groups found a field of agitation amongst employed Jews in the Italo-Abyssinian War and the anti-Fascist movement. The Arab disturbances necessitated more energetic action against this element and steps were taken to secure the deportation of a number of foreigners and the binding over under the Prevention of Crime or the Emergency Regulations of certain others. Nevertheless it is possible that some, possibly few, acts of terrorism with sabotage were instigated by communist agents.

The Antifa and the Poale Zion (left) groups have been particularly active in raising funds and arranging recruitment for Spain. Many communist adherents have left the country for Spain.

The details of cases investigated against communists for seditious activities are as follows :

<i>Prosecuted</i>	<i>Convicted</i>	<i>Acquitted.</i>
93	69	24

of the number convicted, thirty-three were recommended by the Courts for deportation.

The majority of Communists were bound over under the Prevention of Crimes Ordinance and were placed under police supervision under the Emergency regulations.

Orders of deportation against communists were issued as follows :—

Section 10(1)(a) Immigration Ordinance (on recommendation of Courts) thirty-three.

Section 10(1)(f) Immigration Ordinance (Conducive to public good) — thirty-one.

Sixty communists were actually deported during 1936 and a further forty-two left of their accord and were debarred from returning.

In all one-hundred-and-sixteen orders of exclusion of undesirables were issued during the year.

It is to be noted that several communists who must have received instructions for recruitment expressed the intention of leaving for Spain to join the Spanish militia.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The establishment of "G" branch during the year was :—

Two Assistant Superintendents of Police (1 British and 1 Palestinian).

Three Sergeants (One British and two Palestinian).

Two Corporals (One British and one Palestinian).

Thirteen Constables (six British and seven Palestinian).

An increase of establishment was found necessary during the disturbances for the purpose of coping with the increased work falling on C.I.D. Headquarters.

During the period under review the "G" Branch investigated sixty-five criminal cases, twenty-seven cases of illegal immigration, twenty-six cases of smuggling, and conducted one-hundred-and-ninety-nine special enquiries.

During the disturbances the "G" branch confiscated twenty firearms, eight-hundred-and-twenty rounds of ammunition, thirteen bombs, twenty-one pounds of gelignite and gunpowder and an infernal machine. It also effected the arrest of a number of dangerous gunmen who were members of terrorist organisations. Outstanding instances are as follows :—

1. Malih Ibn Abdel-Khalek el Kharouf, for carrying a loaded automatic in Jerusalem streets. Sentenced to five years imprisonment, on 7th September, 1936.
2. Ahmad Ibrahim Abu Roumi, for carrying a loaded revolver in Jerusalem. Sentenced to five years imprisonment on 31st August, 1936.
3. Mahmoud el Assali for carrying a loaded automatic in Jerusalem. Sentenced to five years imprisonment on 31st August, 1936.
4. Bedawi Abdel Razzak el Kawas, for being in possession of a loaded revolver. Sentenced to seven years imprisonment on 4th August, 1936.
5. Hassan Mohammad Kussol for carrying a loaded automatic in Jerusalem. Sentenced to five years imprisonment on 14th October, 1936.
6. Mohammad Mustafa Abu Irmeilla for carrying a loaded revolver in Jerusalem. Sentenced to five years imprisonment on 7th September, 1936.
7. Mohammad Bader el Tirhi for carrying two loaded automatics in Jerusalem. Sentenced to four months imprisonment on 8th June, 1936.

On the 23rd August, 1936, the "G" branch received information which enabled it to prevent two attacks on Beit Vegan colony. During an engagement with an armed Arab band a "G" branch constable — Saleh Said — was shot through the jaw, but has survived his injury.

On the 7th June, 1936, during an engagement with an armed Arab band on the Jerusalem road, when a British soldier was wounded, constable Saleh Said assisted his officer in rescuing the wounded man under fire.

Enquiries into the activities of the Jaffa Moslem Sports Club led to the confiscation of an infernal machine, which had been despatched by members of that organisation to a Jew in Tel Aviv. A search of the Club resulted in the confiscation of two bombs. Three Arab members of the Club were arrested and are now awaiting trial before the District Court.

34. ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION.

There have been no outstanding cases of illegal immigration during the year. It is believed that after the outbreak of disturbances and during their continuance there was practically no Jewish illegal immigration at all. Owing to the prosperity in Palestine in 1935 a large number of Syrian Arabs and Hauranis were attracted to Palestine. When the disturbances broke out in 1936 many of these people, then being without means of subsistence, voluntarily left Palestine for Syria and Trans-Jordan. Many more, however, were summarily deported.

Deportation orders made for persons found to be in Palestine without permission during 1936 were as follows :—

	Jews	Arabs	Others	Total
For illegal entry	198	561	69	828
Overstaying period of visit	40	20	12	72
For other offences	68	35	3	106
Actual number deported				
For illegal entry	89	534	51	674
Overstaying period of visa	10	1	11	22
For other offences	48	60	7	115
Deported summarily				
Syrians	4	284	5	293
Egyptians	1	73	2	76
Hauranis	—	843	—	843
Arishis	—	8	—	8

35. POLICE DOGS.

The police dogs (Doberman Pinscher) which were introduced from the South African Police Dog School in December, 1934, have continued to prove their worth.

In addition to the one dog, one bitch and two puppies which were in Palestine at the end of 1935, a further fully trained dog and bitch were purchased from the Police Dog Training Establishment, South Africa, in September, 1936. The strength is now two dogs and two bitches fully trained, and two puppies in the last stages of their training course.

The establishment of Dogmasters was increased in 1936 by two British constables, who are now qualified to work alone with the dogs.

Owing to the disturbances, which began in April, 1936, and continued for some six months, considerable strain was thrown upon both the dogs and the dogmasters. The total number of cases in which the dogs were employed during the year was 172, of which they were successful in eighty-seven cases. So great was the demand for their services that in several cases an aeroplane was used in order to transport the dogs expeditiously from one part of the country to another.

The following is a summary of the cases :—

TABLE OF CASES WHERE DOGS WERE EMPLOYED IN 1936.

Offence	Employed	Successful
Murder	37	17
Attempted Murder	17	11
Highway robbery	16	5
Robbery	1	—
Agrarian crime	30	18
Theft	15	10
Attempted Theft	3	1
Arson	9	5
Attempted Arson	2	—
Shooting	17	11
Cutting of telephone wires	14	6
Attempted breaking	1	—
Intimidation	4	1
Damage to I.P.C. pipe line	4	2
Damage to electric cables	1	—
Anonymous letter	1	—

Details of some interesting cases in which the dogs were employed are given below :—

1. On the 29th August, 1936, the dogs were conveyed by aeroplane to the Affula area where an army patrol had been ambushed. The body of a dead man had already been found in a kind of trench at the scene of crime. His identity, however, was not known. The dog was given scent from a footprint from inside the trench, trailed for a distance of eight kilometres into the village of Indur where the dog gave tongue at a house which was searched. The dead man was identified by a photograph found in the house. Thirty-seven detonators, a large quantity of powder, lead for refillings and some ammunition were also found.

2. In a case of murder on the 29th June, 1936, the dog was given scent from a booted footprint, and taking up scent trailed for a distance of seven kilometres into Sindyana village. Here the dog lost scent on account of a herd of goats having covered the trail. Forty persons were collected from the village and taken to the scene of the crime where an identification parade was formed. The dog was again scented from the original spoor and identified his man who after identification by the dog immediately confessed to the crime — he also gave the names of accomplices in the crime. The rifle used to commit the murder was also confiscated.

3. On the 4th June, 1936, a powder magazine was found to have been broken into and a large quantity of powder and gun cotton stolen. The age of the scent in this case could not be ascertained. The dog picked up the scent from an impression on the ground where the culprits had scrambled under the wire fencing. The trail led the police party to a cave some distance away in a wadi. There inside the cave the dog gave tongue. A search of the cave disclosed seven boxes of gun cotton, three of which had been broken open. Only two slabs, however, were missing; the remaining four were intact. Later four arrests were effected in connection with the crime.

4. On the 12th May, 1936, near Artuf station on the main Jerusalem—Jaffa railway line, eighteen sticks of gelignite had been placed under the railroad sleepers, and the telegraph wires had been cut down. The dog was given scent from a bedouin footprint and trailed for a distance of 2½ kilometres to Aqqur village. During the trail another stick of gelignite was picked up. Arriving at the village, the dog entered a certain house. In the house a paper wrapping from a stick of gelignite was found. The only five persons in the village were taken to the scene of the crime where they were placed in an identification parade. The dog was scented from the original spoor, and identified his man who was ultimately convicted and sentenced to two years imprisonment.

5. In a case of theft on the 16th February, 1936, where a couple of small attache cases had been stolen from two girls, scent was given from a footprint. A trail was followed for a distance of three kilometres where the dog found his man who after being identified confessed to the crime.

6. Another successful trail followed was on the 19th March, 1936, where the dog trailed for some distance over sand dunes to a house where on search a sack of stolen lemons and a new automatic revolver charged with five rounds in the magazine was discovered. The owner of the house confessed on the spot and admitted that he stole the sack of lemons in the early hours of that day.

7. In a case of highway robbery on the 15th February, 1936, the dog followed a trail (scent having been given from a footprint) for a distance of four kilometres, the trail ending at a house in the village of Et Tira where the dog gave tongue. The owner of the house, together with seven other persons were taken to the scene of the crime where an identification parade was held. The culprit was identified by the dog whereupon he made a full confession and gave a full account of the crime. He was convicted and sentenced to death.

8. In a case of theft of trees on the 4th May, 1936, at the Hebrew University in the Jerusalem area, the dog was given scent from a booted footprint and trailed for about half a kilometre to a garden in Wadi Joz, where the dog gave tongue. It was on this spot that the complainant who had followed the dogs identified twenty-eight newly planted young trees as his property. The owner of the garden stated that the trees had been stolen by two boys who had given them to him. This was soon proved to be false when he was later identified at the scene of crime by the dog. He then confessed. He was convicted and sentenced to three months imprisonment.

SPECIAL MENTION.

Detective Assistant Inspector J. K. Parker, and British Detective Corporal A. Pringle, as in 1935, deserve nothing but praise for their efficient handling and care of the dogs.

36. PORT AND MARINE SECTION.

The strength of the Port and Marine Section of the Force during the year was as follows :—

	British	Palestinian	Total
Inspectors	1	—	1
Sergeants	1	1	2
Corporals	3	2	5
Mechanics	—	2	2
Constables	5	25	30
Clerks	—	1	1
	10	31	41

Two sea-going launches and a 20 ft. motor boat form the equipment of the Section.

The Headquarters of the unit are at Haifa and a sub-section under the British sergeant with one of the sea-going launches is posted to Jaffa.

As in the previous year, the duties of the Port and Marine Section of the Force were complementary to that of other government departments, viz :—

1. Prevention and detection of illegal immigration by sea, thus assisting the Department of Migration;
2. Prevention and detection of the smuggling of arms, ammunition, narcotic drugs and dutiable goods in conjunction with the Department of Customs, Excise and Trade.
3. Prevention and detection of contravention of the Fisheries Ordinance, thereby aiding the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries.
4. Assisting the port managers of Haifa and Jaffa in the proper control of the ports with regard to the correct observance of the Harbour Rules and Ports Ordinance.

These duties were performed both ashore and afloat.

Personnel of the section board all vessels as Boarding Officers and obtain particulars of all persons entering and leaving Palestine, and prevent the escape of persons refused entry or other undesirable characters in transit.

The issue of shore leave passes to members of ship's crews and the transference of cattle-men and others from one ship to another is controlled by the Port and Marine Section. A list of names of all ships' crews and of persons leaving Palestine is maintained for reference.

In the port areas stevedores and porters licences are registered and inspected periodically and undesirables pointed out to the port authorities for exclusion from the ports.

A complete list of licensed fishermen is kept and the special patrols carried out have kept the bombing and other illegal methods of taking fish down to a minimum. Fishing nets were also inspected occasionally, and those not conforming with regulations were confiscated.

All possible assistance was rendered to vessels of H.M. fleet and during the disturbances personnel from the Port and Marine accompanied destroyers and trawlers patrolling the coast and acted as interpreters, liaison officers, etc.

Except during the period of the disturbances patrols were carried out regularly and a total of 11,677 nautical miles was covered by the launches. All sailing and fishing vessels were checked up, and in some cases boarded and searched.

Fifty-one offences, the majority under the Ports Ordinance, were taken cognisance of in Haifa Port.

In one case only was a complaint made against the Port and Marine personnel. This case was still under investigation at the end of the year.

The following figures for the Haifa Port give an idea of the work performed by the Section :—

		1 9 3 5 (From 1st July only)	1 9 3 6
Vessels (Excluding Vessels of H.M. Navy)	Arrivals	685	1,592
	Departures	682	1,589
Sailing Vessels	Arrivals	456	530
	Departures	456	530
Passengers	Landed	27,915	48,909
	Left	16,287	35,502
	In transit	1,784	7,674
Refused admission (Kept aboard under supervision)		237	95
Stowaways (Kept aboard under supervision)		23	48
Steamers crews controlled		—	95,860
Cattlemen controlled		—	979
Cattlemen transhipped		—	148
Deserters from Crews		11	13
Deserters arrested and returned to ships		4	4

The average daily port population, including officials, employees, passengers, crews, etc. is estimated to be approximately 8,000.

The disturbances of April-October were partially responsible for a falling off of the determined attempts made in previous years to enter Palestine illegally by boat but there is little doubt that the constant patrols carried out by the Port and Marine launches are having a very deterrent effect on this method of entering the country. In addition, these patrols are also responsible for the reduction of illegal methods of taking fish. All fishing vessels have now a wholesome respect for the Port and Marine Section, and the trespass of Syrian and Egyptian fishermen into Palestinian waters is now negligible, solely due to the sea patrols carried out by the Port and Marine Section.

During the disorders such personnel as could be spared from actual Port and Marine work were placed at the disposal of the District Superintendent of police to assist in general police duties in Haifa town.

SPECIAL MENTION.

British Inspector F. W. Pike, has done consistently good work throughout the year as inspector in charge and by his energetic and painstaking work has set a very good example to his subordinates.

He was ably assisted by British Sergeant Davies who took charge of the Section during the absence on leave of Inspector Pike.

The name of Mr. Jacob Finkelstein is brought to the notice of the Government for his consistent good work throughout the year as clerk to the Section.

In a year in which all ranks as well as the clerical staff of the C.I.D. have been called upon to perform and have performed much extra duty, it is difficult to single out individuals for special mention, but the particularly good services of the following officers are brought to the notice of the Government :—

Mr. H. P. Rice, O.B.E., Deputy Inspector-General. This officer's ability and wholehearted devotion in what must be admitted to be one of the most difficult posts in the police profession has been exceptional. His personality inspires all his staff to give of their very best.

Assistant Superintendents of Police, Messrs. Shawki Saad, M.B.E., E.T. Cosgrove, M.B.E., A. W. Riggs, M.B.E. and B. Saig, M.B.E.

Detective Inspectors—S. Soffer, N. Husheimi, N. Blumstein and L. Robinson.

Detective Sergeants—R. N. LeMarechal; and J. W. Fox (who for four months performed the duties of Chief Clerk).

Detective Corporal J. M. Reid, in charge of the Finger Impression Bureau.

PART III. DISTRICTS.

JERUSALEM DISTRICT.

1936 has been a year of unceasing work for the police, carried out under trying circumstances, the outstanding feature of which has been the Arab strike which lasted from 19th April till the 12th of October. During this period practically all Arab shops in the urban areas were shut, although a certain amount of back door business was done while stocks existed, and in the smaller towns and villages some trading was carried on by the shop keepers.

From May onwards practically all Arab vehicular traffic was suspended. Frequent attacks were made by armed bandits who fired from the hill sides at police and military patrols by night, and at civilian vehicles by day; land mines were also laid on several occasions on the main roads. Convoys were established and police and military protection given to vehicles travelling on the main roads. A serious feature of the disturbances was the individual assassinations carried out in the urban area of Jerusalem. Considerable sabotage of telephone and telegraph lines, railways, road bridges and water supply pipelines was also perpetrated. By night frequent attacks by rifle fire were made on Jewish colonies and settlements on the outlying suburbs of Jerusalem, and on the police stations and military billets at Hebron and Bethlehem.

Three serious cases of fire occurred; also several smaller cases which were discovered in time and extinguished. Many attempts at arson failed through patrols arriving on the scene in time and preventing the attempt or putting out the fire before other than slight damage had been done. Although the water supply was more plentiful than in previous years in the urban area of Jerusalem, the lack of effective fire fighting appliances made it impossible, once a fire had got well started, to do anything but isolate it and prevent it from spreading. New fire fighting equipment was obtained by the Jerusalem Municipality in November, and the nucleus of a fire brigade has been started.

General intimidation of Arabs who continued to trade or attempted to work was carried out by youths and men paid by the local strike committee. At one period a serious shortage of vegetables occurred in Jerusalem due to interference, both physical and by propaganda, with the peasants bringing produce to the city markets. The combatting of this form of intimidation was made difficult by the refusal of the victims to give any evidence against the attackers. Intensive patrolling of the urban area and of roads and tracks leading from the villages to the city, and concentration on the prevention of this intimidation was necessary, and large numbers of police and military had to be employed on safeguarding the supply of fresh foodstuffs to the urban population.

The intimidation carried out by forcible abuse and physical attacks on the general public prevented information being given of criminal acts, and the only evidence which could be produced before a court, in practically 99% of all cases connected with the disturbances, was that of police and military.

The increase in murders, attempted murders, and offences against property, is due to these disturbances. The increase in highway robberies is the result of the armed bands which took advantage of the disturbed state of the country to commit these offences.

Three policemen were killed and nine were injured in the execution of their duty during the period of the strike. The personnel killed were British Constable R. A. Bird, murdered in the Old City on the 28th May, 1936, Palestinian Constable Khalaf Abdul Latif Idrissi, killed by rifle fire in an ambush on the Jericho Road on 8th June, 1936, and Palestinian Detective Sergeant Shafic Ghusseini, assassinated in the Old City on 13th August, 1936.

Two new permanent police posts, one at Beit Jala and one in the Jewish Quarter, Old City, Jerusalem, were opened during the year.

The housing of Palestinian police is still unsatisfactory. The increase in establishment resulted in an additional number of bachelor constables for whom accommodation is still required.

The block of married quarters now under construction in Meqor Baruch, which should have been finished this year, has been delayed by the abnormal conditions prevailing during the strike, and not yet completed.

Accommodation for personnel in the vicinity of the urban stations in Jerusalem is becoming more difficult to obtain and costly to hire.

SPECIAL MENTION :—

Mr. J. Munro, O.B.E., M.C., Superintendent, controlled a difficult command with determination and was ably assisted by Mr. J. D. Burns, Deputy Superintendent.

JERUSALEM URBAN DIVISION.

Mr. G. E. Charlton, Acting Assistant Superintendent, assumed charge of the division on 28th October, 1936, vice Captain A. E. Sigrist who proceeded on leave to England and on transfer to Tanganyika.

The establishment of the division was increased by nine British and thirty Palestinian foot constables. This increase was necessary owing to the rapid expansion of residential areas due to the abnormal increase of the urban population.

During the first week of the disturbances it was found necessary to re-establish a police post in the Jewish Quarter of the Old City. The establishment consisted of one Assistant Superintendent and thirty-one other ranks, composed of seventeen bandsmen, seven British foot and seven Palestinian foot. This Force remained operative until one month after the disturbances when the post was placed on a permanent basis with an establishment of one Palestinian N.C.O. and ten Palestinian constables.

The object of this post is now not so much a defensive measure but a reporting centre for Jewish residents who may have access to the police without the necessity of having to pass through other quarters of the Old City.

During the disturbances one-hundred-and-twelve Jewish supernumerary constables were enlisted and twenty-three emergency posts were opened and manned by them within the perimeter of the city, in Jewish quarters. The establishment of this force made possible the withdrawal of regular police within the city for duties where they were urgently required to maintain order, and supervise persons actively engaged in the disturbances. These posts were reduced to ten with a total establishment of twenty after the strike ended.

No adequate comparison can be made in the police work of the division between 1936 and the preceding years as during the greater part of the past year the activities of all personnel were confined to quelling the disturbances and normal police work was practically non-existent.

Crimes which were prevalent during the disturbances viz: murders, assaults, offences under the Firearms Ordinance, etc., show, as might be expected, a marked increase over previous years, whilst thefts and other crimes show a decrease. Considerable bomb throwing occurred resulting in death and injury, which had the effect of causing unrest and apprehension amongst the general public.

During the disturbances police work fell into the following four broad divisions :—

- (a) Crimes of violence, murder, arson, etc.
- (b) Unlawful assemblies, riots and demonstrations.
- (c) Prevention of intimidation.
- (d) Firing on outlying Jewish quarters of the city.

In the cases of (a) it can be said that police measures were as successful as could be expected in the circumstances.

In the case of (b) police measures were entirely successful, there being no unlawful assemblies or riots throughout the whole period of the disturbances. There were numerous attempts to form demonstrations, especially in the early part of the year, but prompt and energetic action on the part of the police was sufficient to disperse them.

In the case of (c) the prevention of intimidation was found to be the most difficult task which the police had to deal with. In this they were handicapped throughout by insufficient personnel which made it impossible to cover all areas where intimidation could take place, and the refusal of complainants and witnesses to give evidence.

In the case of (d) firing on some part of the city was a nightly occurrence, and was combatted to some extent by ambush patrols of police and military.

A system of anti-intimidation patrols, each consisting of one British constable and not less than three soldiers, operating on foot, and in hired vehicles to cover outlying areas, was to a great extent successful in preventing intimidation in those areas in which it was most rife.

British police were used mainly for the following duties :—

- (a) Armed striking forces at each station and also at the Central police barracks.
- (b) Anti-intimidation patrols, in co-operation with the military.
- (c) Searching parties, i.e., parties organized for the mass searching of pedestrians for arms.

In every case the value of all police personnel was greatly enhanced by the increased mobility consequent on the use of hired taxis and latterly of Ford V.8 pick-ups.

Valuable assistance was also given by British special constables who in the early part of the disturbances took over the guarding of vulnerable points, until such time as they were relieved by the military.

The health of personnel both British and Palestinian throughout the year was very good, there being no deaths due to natural causes and no epidemics.

There were eighteen complaints against the police during the past year which is a decrease of forty-two over the previous year. In four cases only was disciplinary action necessary and in the remainder the complaint was found to be either false or of such a trivial nature as not to warrant punishment.

During the disturbances the good will and co-operation of certain sections of the public was almost entirely absent and very little assistance was given by them with regard to the numerous cases of violence and outrage that occurred.

Ten members of the division were commended during the year for rendering efficient first aid to the injured.

Festivals in general passed off without serious incidents. Special arrangements were found to be necessary to safeguard worshippers during the Jewish feasts of Pentecost, *Tisha Baav*, Day of Atonement and *Sukot*. With the assistance of military, all big synagogues were closely guarded and no untoward incidents occurred.

There have been many instances of good work performed and examples of devotion to duty and disciplined conduct under fire for which personnel were suitably commended.

The following is an example :—

On 12th June, Captain A. E. Sigrist, Assistant Superintendent, accompanied by No. 1045 British Constable Doxat was returning from an inspection of the St. Stephen's Gate area, driving in his own car. When almost opposite the Stork Tower, two Arabs stepped in

front of the car and opened fire on the occupants at very short range. Captain Sigrist was wounded in the shoulder and side and six bullets struck the car. Captain Sigrist lost consciousness and the car slowed up. British Constable Doxat opened fire on the assailants hitting one, and both assailants ran away. The person who was hit collapsed after running a short distance and shortly afterwards died. The other assailant escaped.

Divisional sport was almost at a standstill throughout the year, but a fair percentage of British police were able to enjoy some cricket during the summer playing in Force matches.

SPECIAL MENTION :—

British Inspector J. D. Hegerty was unflagging in his zeal and gave his superiors valuable support.

JERUSALEM RURAL DIVISION.

Faiz Eff. Idrissi, O.B.E., Assistant Superintendent, has been in command of the division during the past year.

The establishment of the division was increased by twelve foot constables in 1936. A new post was opened at Beit Jala and it has greatly facilitated the reporting of crime and supervision of the neighbouring villages in the area.

In common with all other divisions in the country, crime increased considerably owing to the disturbances. Offences against property increased by ninety per cent due mainly to destruction of bridges and other damage to Government property. Telephone and telegraph wires on all routes were cut frequently during the last few months of the strike; and it was found necessary to ambush certain points nightly and to intensify night patrolling to counteract this sabotage. Sixteen cases of highway robbery occurred from June to December as against none in 1935. The high incidence of highway robbery was undoubtedly due to the fact that the frequency of patrols on the roads had to be curtailed. Several gangs of bandits were operating and all patrols sent out had to be strengthened to cope with them. On the cessation of the disturbances mounted and motor patrols were intensified and only two cases of robbery occurred — one on the main Jericho Road and one on a footpath between two villages.

A feature of the disturbances in the rural area were the frequent attacks made by armed men on Jewish settlements by night and Jewish transport by day. This necessitated constant patrolling of all main roads by military and police at all times of the day and night. On several occasions patrols found the road blocked by heavy stones and came under fire when removing the obstructions, and on more than one occasion bombs were found in the barricades and great care had to be taken in removing them; land mines were also laid with considerable ingenuity. On one occasion a horse on patrol got its feet entangled in wire and stopped; when removing the wire, the rider of the horse, British Constable Mansell, found it connected to the fuse of a heavy shell filled with high explosives, had the horse struggled to get away from the wire there is no doubt that it and the rider would have been killed. On another occasion when a party of military were held up by a barricade a land mine exploded under the lorry and injured several soldiers.

In anticipation of the attacks that were eventually made on Jewish settlements supernumerary police were enlisted and issued with arms for the protection of the settlements. In several cases they did excellent work in holding their positions until the arrival of regular police or military assistance. On one occasion two supernumerary police were ambushed in daylight by a party of Arabs who fired at them from close range, one constable was wounded in five places before the attackers were driven off; despite his wounds he continued firing until assistance arrived.

During the last few months of the disturbances police and military on patrol encountered armed bands on numerous occasions and exchanged fire. The bands usually attacked the police and military from heavily fortified sangars and trenches and rarely exposed themselves. One band that gave considerable trouble was surprised by a police and military party in the open and the leader, a notorious political agitator, was killed. His confrere who belongs to a well known family was arrested and eventually brought before the courts, unfortunately he absconded when on bail and is now out of the country.

There was considerable interference with railway communications in the area during the last few months of the disturbances. The line was frequently mined and on numerous occasions it was blocked with boulders which were rolled on to it from the hillsides. For most of its length in this area, the line travels through very hilly country covered with large boulders, therefore this form of sabotage was simple to carry out and difficult to prevent. One day information was received to the effect that a large boulder weighing many tons

was being undermined with the object of casting it down upon a train when it was ascending a particularly difficult grade. A party of police with military engineers was sent out and destroyed the boulder before the undermining was completed. Trains were frequently fired upon from the hillsides and this necessitated the employment of troops, and armoured trucks with light quick firing guns supplied by the Navy. The water pipe-line was mined and otherwise damaged by explosives several times during the last few months of the disturbances. The protection of the line for a total length of 22 kms. in the area, and the guarding of pumping stations, was a difficult problem. Supernumerary police under the supervision of the regular police, were employed specially to guard bridges and culverts on the railway and pipe line and they came under fire on several occasions.

Relations between the police and the public in the area were strained throughout the disturbances. In villages some distance from Jerusalem the feeling was better than in those near the towns where political and religious agitators worked hard to foster enmity between public and government forces. Most of the larger villages near the city caused considerable trouble and supplied the majority of the men who fired upon Jewish settlements and transport. Relations quickly returned to normal after the disturbances when regular patrols were resumed.

Firearms seized during the year were forty-eight rifles, thirteen revolvers, five grenades and one-thousand-nine-hundred-and-twenty-four rounds of ammunition.

One constable of the division was killed during an ambush when the police were heavily fired upon, and one constable died of disease during the year.

SPECIAL MENTION.

Faiz Effendi Idrissi, Hon. O.B.E., Assistant Superintendent, was invaluable in his command. His energy, devotion and efficiency were outstanding.

HEBRON DIVISION.

In March Mr. H. S. Swain, Assistant Superintendent proceeded on leave and the division was taken over by British Inspector G. Wilson until he was relieved by Mr. R. J. C. Broadhurst, Assistant Superintendent, on 23rd August, 1936.

There were no other changes in the organisation of the division during the year.

The post of Edh Dhahiriya has been condemned as a result of heavy rains and the personnel are now housed in a hired building which is far from satisfactory. The erection of a standard post for this area is an urgent necessity for the future.

For the first three months of the disturbances Hebron Division remained quiet in comparison with other parts of the country. As a result of political propaganda and pressure from nationalist parties in other districts, however, disturbances became general in and around Hebron, and for the last four months of the strike there was considerable sabotage of telephone wires, roads and culverts were damaged, and many attacks were made at night on the police and military billets.

Several bands were formed for the purpose of harrassing the police and military. One of these bands were ambushed by the military and the leader was killed and other members wounded. This effectively put a stop to attacks on the police and military billets. The bands thereafter confined themselves to the main roads and tracks which they ambushed with the object of preventing them being used by any kind of transport. One band was responsible for several highway robberies and the killing of animals carrying vegetables to market. It was finally broken up by the efforts of Inspector Faiz Stambouli who succeeded in arresting the majority of the members after difficult and prolonged investigations.

Many of the villages in the vicinity of Hebron and the great majority in other parts of the area remained quiet throughout the disturbances. Efforts were made to induce them to participate without success. Several villages were attacked by the bands for refusing to take part.

As a result of the disturbance crimes such as murder, highway robbery and theft increased. Advantage was taken of the unsettled state of the area to revenge private wrongs and attempted murders increased from two in 1935 to sixty-seven in 1936. Eighteen cases of theft by breaking were reported in 1936 as against seven in 1935. There were six highway robberies against none in 1935.

Forty-eight cases were prosecuted under the Firearms Ordinance as against thirty-five for the previous year.

The outstanding crime of the year in the area was the murder of the Mayor of Hebron in the month of August. His efforts to secure the continuation of the strike brought him into conflict with certain persons who wished to break it owing to the economic distress in the town. Two of these persons have been arrested and are now awaiting trial for murder.

Although relations between the police and the townspeople of Hebron were strained during the strike, the villagers were mainly friendly. Village notables, in striking contrast to those of the town, rendered assistance to the police in many cases and endeavoured to keep their people out of the disturbances.

All ranks of the division did good work under the most trying conditions.

SPECIAL MENTION.

Special mention is made of the work of British Inspector Wilson and Inspector Faiz Stambouli.

38. HAIFA POLICE DISTRICT.

Mr. M. J. McConnell, Superintendent, returned from leave on the 19th March, 1936, and reassumed command from Mr. A. T. Barker, M.C., Deputy Superintendent, who was acting during his absence.

Considering that almost the whole year was taken up by the serious acts of violence leading up to the disturbances, which lasted six months, and that the remaining part of the year, two-and-a-half months, was a period of unquiet following the calling off the strike, the district generally, excluded assassinations of individuals and attempts, has been comparatively quiet.

The district crime branch, under Assistant Superintendent, Halim Basta, reported a high standard of political and criminal intelligence throughout the year and they energetically followed up their information with unflagging zeal, which resulted in a large number of seizures of bombs, arms, ammunition and narcotic drugs. It is undoubtedly due to the zeal of the members of this branch that on no less than five occasions they were fired at, resulting in Inspector Ahmed Naif being killed, Assistant Superintendent Halim Basta, Detective Constable Said Mahmoud, and Detective Constable Mustafa Najib Awad being seriously wounded. Despite the murder of Inspector Ahmed Naif, and the frequent threats and attempted assassinations, the crime branch, individually and as a whole, carried on their duties loyally and courageously.

During the first few months of the disturbances, members of the district crime branch were successful in frustrating the activities of communists by the discovery and breaking up of the headquarters of the Haifa branch of the Palestine Communist Party and five communist cells, and the arrest of thirty-five suspects the majority of whom were convicted and deported.

Owing to the high expenditure incurred by hirings of motor-vehicles during the disturbances, sixteen Ford pick-ups were allotted to the district and distributed to police stations and posts. Supernumerary police drivers were enlisted to drive these vehicles, which gave very satisfactory service and are still being used by certain formations in the district.

The district organisation during the disturbances generally remained the same except that in rural areas certain mounted patrols had to be partially abandoned and the activities of the police, so far as such areas are concerned, were confined to motor-car patrols by police personnel or combined police and military personnel. In Haifa urban, for a considerable period, combined British and Palestinian police patrols and posts were reinforced by small patrols of naval personnel. The assistance given by the Navy in Haifa largely contributed to the extraordinary degree of confidence of the public in the public security forces. This confidence was shown particularly when a politically prompted "shock" strike was declared by thousands of workers in the Railways, Public Works Department, Haifa Harbour Works, the Municipality, the Iraq Petroleum Company and other important labour-employing concerns. After a few anxious days these essential services were again working normally and the strikers returned to their work.

All police stations and posts considered to be vulnerable from attack were placed in a state of defence by the erection of barbed wire fences and sand-bag firing positions. These defences were found particularly useful at Karkur post which was frequently attacked.

District police headquarters, district crime branch, Haifa rural divisional headquarters, Haifa urban divisional headquarters, and the wireless section were brought together on one floor in the Khayat building during the year.

Six-hundred-and-thirty-seven Jewish supernumeraries were enlisted, equipped, trained and posted to fifty-two Jewish settlements and suburbs for their close defence. Acting Jewish corporals of the regular force were posted to the settlements and suburbs to supervise, train and take command of the settlement defences in the event of attack. Eleven British constables were posted to supervise the training of personnel for the defence of the settlements. A district defence scheme and separate schemes were made for each settlement.

It was generally found that notwithstanding the expense incurred by individual settlements, the settlers willingly co-operated in building defence works such as breastworks, trenches and barbed wire defences, knife-rests, etc., and in settlements which were particularly vulnerable to attack search-lights were installed on the roofs of high buildings or water towers.

These Jewish supernumerary units proved to be efficient and relieved the regular Force of protection duties within the settlements and suburbs.

All ranks of the regular Force maintained throughout the protracted period of the disturbances a high standard of discipline and morale.

SPECIAL MENTION.

Mr. M. J. McConnell, Superintendent, was unflaggingly and highly efficient in his command.

Mr. Halim Basta, Assistant Superintendent, for outstanding courage, untiring zeal and devotion to duty.

Acting British Inspector G. J. Morton, For the efficiency of the Haifa traffic section and the excellence of his work in organizing a mobile reserve from the traffic personnel, and for his leadership of the mobile reserve in many difficult situations both in rural and urban areas.

HAIFA URBAN DIVISION.

British Inspector G. F. Ring took over command of the division on 1st September, 1936, on the departure of Mr. James, Deputy Superintendent, on United Kingdom leave.

British Inspector Ring proceeded on United Kingdom leave in December and was succeeded by Mr. W. Denton, M.M., temporary acting Assistant Superintendent.

The population and the number of buildings in Haifa town has continued to increase; this has placed the personnel of certain police formations under a strain to provide adequate men for patrol duties. In order partially to cope with the increase in the residential areas, the Mount Carmel post has been made into a police station with an inspector in charge. Arrangements are being made for the British personnel posted to Mount Carmel station to occupy married quarters.

During the disturbances temporary posts were opened in the Wadi Rushmieh, at the Acre railway level crossing in the Qiryat Eliahu quarter, at the Shell bridge and in the Wadi Salib.

Owing to the number of new roads that have been laid down on the outskirts of Haifa, it was found that areas previously patrolled by mounted patrols could be more efficiently patrolled by cyclist patrols and the mounted establishment of one N.C.O. and four mounted Palestinian constables were therefore replaced by foot constables, and the stabling was turned into garages to accommodate the new Ford V8 motor vehicles.

The German Colony British police billet was given up and the personnel transferred to a new billet on the Jaffa Road.

A new British police billet was opened for Eastern station British personnel on the Nazareth Road.

A barrack-room to house five single Palestinian constables was built at the Hadar Hacarmel police station.

Accommodation for British police is still a source of difficulty, and the British police billets are overcrowded, but it is hoped that the necessary adjustment will be made shortly.

Although Haifa town to all intents and purposes remained open during the strike and the inhabitants to a very large extent went about their normal business, the personnel of the division had to work unceasingly to inspire the confidence required to achieve this aim.

Fifty-eight bombs were thrown in Haifa town during the disturbances but only in one instance was very serious injury inflicted and in this case the injury was sustained by the person in possession of the bomb which exploded prematurely. The District Commissioner's Offices, Post Office, District police headquarters, Central police station, the residence of His Worship the Mayor and the Municipality offices were subjected to bomb explosions but no serious damage was caused. On two occasions bombs were thrown at Jewish buses, wounding eight passengers, and at police patrols without causing casualties. The remainder of the bombs were thrown at Jewish houses and buildings and at the houses and business premises of Arabs who did not participate in the strike or were suspected of pro-Government feelings.

Haj Khalil Taha, a Moslem notable was murdered in broad daylight whilst entering the premises of the Moslem Society which is situated in a crowded part of the *suq*. His assailant escaped amongst the crowd, in the panic which ensued.

Sub-Inspector Ahmed Naif was shot and killed, also in the *suq* in daylight during a busy period, and Detective Constable Hajib Mustafa Awad, who was accompanying him was seriously wounded. The assailant in this case also managed to effect his escape.

A Jewish woman was shot while sitting outside her house in Wadi Rushmiya. Some time afterwards a Jew walking along the road between Hadar Hacarmel and Wadi Rushmiya was shot and killed by one or two persons who escaped. Another Jew was killed by rioters on the 1st of May when his car was stoned.

Eight cases of arson occurred during the disturbances in which the damage caused was extensive. In six instances timber yards were set on fire and the other cases involved machinery, railway trucks containing hay, and lift vans in the port area containing furniture. Numerous other cases of attempted arson were made without serious damage and police were successful in a few cases in obtaining convictions.

The most important incidents dealt with during the disturbances were on the 1st of May when a crowd of about one-thousand-five-hundred were dispersed by baton charge and later several minor baton charges broke up smaller crowds. One small party of police which was cut off from the main body had to fire one shot before they could launch a successful baton charge; a youth was fatally wounded.

On the 6th June, 1936, two rounds were fired on a large crowd in Nazareth Road and one person was shot dead and one wounded. The deceased had been sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment and was a well-known criminal.

The windows and doors of all police stations were wired to prevent damage from stones and bombs.

A general increase in crime has been recorded for the year; this is undoubtedly due to the disturbances. The only exception is the increase in theft by breaking which is due to the influx of bad characters from Europe who were unknown to the police as such until such time as they committed offences.

A total of one-hundred-and-sixty-seven cases arising from offences committed in the town in connection with the disturbances were prosecuted and resulted in the conviction of one-hundred-and-sixty-one persons.

Seventeen complaints against the police were made; eleven of which after investigation were found to be false. Two of the complainants were convicted for making false complaints and four policemen were dealt with disciplinarily.

Although friendly relationship between the police and the public was strained during the months of the disturbances there was a noticeable improvement after the strike had been officially called off.

There was little opportunity for organised sport during the year, but whenever possible games of cricket, soccer and rugby were arranged.

SPECIAL MENTION.

British Inspector G. F. Ring. For his unflagging energy and for his administrative and executive work, in supporting his Deputy Superintendent.

HAIFA RURAL DIVISION.

This division is now commanded by a Deputy Superintendent, assisted by an Assistant Superintendent in charge of crime, but throughout the year the Deputy Superintendent has not been able to take up his command and Assistant Superintendent, Kalman Cohen, M.B.E. has remained in charge.

The rural police station was moved from Haifa to Qiryat Haiyim. Jeida police post was closed down, and the personnel thereof were transferred to the new post at Nahalal which is run in conjunction with the Nazareth district. The police station at Hadera was moved to new leased premises, but the accommodation is limited.

The mounted personnel of Qiryat Haiyim and some of the mounted personnel of Yajur have been reduced and replaced by foot personnel who patrol the station area in Ford V8 motor vehicles and on bicycles. This change has been made possible owing to the number of new roads that have been laid down in the area. It is anticipated that greater efficiency will result from this change.

Seven-hundred-and-seven cases of crime were recorded in the charge register as against six-hundred-and-fourteen last year but as two-hundred-and-fourteen of the cases registered arose directly out of the disorders, the normal crime of the division shows an appreciable decrease.

A case worthy of mention is that of a Jewish woman who was brutally murdered on the sea-shore between Atlit and Neuhardhof, the tracks were followed to the house of one of the accused who was subsequently sentenced to death. The outstanding feature of this case was the exceptional high standard of tracking. The police were assisted considerably by the Sheikhs of the village.

Forty-eight cases of animal theft were reported as against thirty-three in 1935. Twenty-two of the cases occurred after the strike was called off in October and the increase may be justly attributed to the presence of armed gangs in the rural areas or of roving ex-members of gangs, who are now dependent upon such thefts as a means of livelihood. The same may be said of the increase of four highway robberies.

Relations between police, public, and mukhtars has been fair only, owing to the unhealthy atmosphere created by the disturbances. Nine complaints against the police were made, eight of which were without foundation, and one, a case of alleged theft, was prosecuted in the civil court and the accused acquitted.

Two incidents which occurred during the disturbances are quoted here in order to show the type of work undertaken by police and military during this time.

A party of police located an armed gang about fifty strong in the Wadi Ara. The police engaged the gang for four hours until dusk, in co-operation with military and aircraft. It is believed that about twenty casualties were inflicted on the gang. The following day the operations were continued and one man was arrested; he was subsequently sentenced to death.

A party of military guided by police made contact in the late afternoon with an armed gang, on the hills, near Wadi Tabel in the Balad esh Sheikh lands. During this engagement a sergeant of the Loyal Regiment was killed; his assailant was shot dead whilst approaching the body to remove the sergeant's rifle, and four other casualties were reported among members of the gang. A rifle, pistol, dagger, and ammunition were recovered from the dead bandit.

The personnel of the division, together with Jewish supernumerary police and the military effectively warded off many attacks on the settlements of Mishmar-ha'Emek, Bat-Schelomo. Yokneam, Giv'at Adda, Yajur, En Shemer, Jeida and other Jewish settlements.

SPECIAL MENTION.

Mr. Kalman Cohen, M.B.E., Assistant Superintendent. For his unflagging energy in controlling his difficult command and disturbed rural area, and for his personal courage in carrying out numerous dangerous patrols.

ACRE DIVISION.

Mohd. Eff. Khatib, Assistant Superintendent has been in charge of the division during the past year.

No changes in organisation were made during the year, except that the division was reinforced by eight police personnel and thirty-five Jewish supernumeraries during the period of the disturbances.

Telephones were installed at Tarshiha and Bassa posts. Temporary wireless stations were opened at Tarshiha post and Acre police station by which invaluable service was obtained when telephonic communication was cut.

Structural alterations were made to Acre police station following sniping from the mosque area opposite to the main entrance of the police station. This entrance was closed and a new entrance opened on the eastern side of the building. Four new stalls were also built in the stables.

A temporary post was established at Peqi'in to augment frontier control dispositions, and a post at Zib village to safeguard traffic passing through, and generally to guard the main road in order to facilitate the marketing of their produce by the villagers.

The personnel of Bassa post were moved to Ras an Naqura where a temporary post was opened following the murder of the sergeant in charge Bassa post.

Rama post was closed down and Tarshiha post reinforced in order to centralize police personnel and to strengthen police striking forces against armed gangs. Rama post has now been re-opened.

Crime increased considerably during the year, in common with all other divisions in the country ; but this increase is due to the disturbances which lasted from April to October.

Effective control of the northern frontier was handicapped as usual by the shortage of roads in the near-frontier area.

One-hundred-and-sixty-seven illegal immigrants were deported during the year.

Relations between the public and police, except for the period of the disturbances have been good, and even during the disturbances a certain amount of assistance was received from the public. The mukhtars generally were helpful.

One complaint against the police was lodged but on investigation was found to be without foundation.

A special feature was made of swimming and life-saving during the year.

The health of the personnel has been exceptionally good ; there being an appreciable decrease in the number of malarial cases.

Thanks to the instruction and patience of Dr. Anton Shihadeh, seventeen St. John's Ambulance certificates were obtained by members of the division. Dr. Anton Shihadeh's work and kindness is much appreciated.

During the disturbances personnel were frequently being called upon to deal with demonstrations and other politically inspired crimes in Acre town, and mounted personnel and specially organised motor patrols were employed in the rural areas in operations against armed gangs with whom they frequently came in contact.

The most outstanding actions against rebel forces were : an attack on Acre police station which lasted for twenty minutes during which a Palestinian constable was wounded ; a five hour engagement near Sheikh Daoud village ; and a three hour engagement near Majd el Kurum.

A six hour engagement took place on the 9th of September on the Tarshiha-Kabri road during the course of which it was as unfortunate as it was perhaps inevitable that British Constable 1077 Elliot and Palestinian Constable 515 Abdulla el Ashkar should have been killed and two Palestinian constables wounded.

The Force mourns the loss of these courageous men, and sympathises with the members of their families.

All ranks of the division, carried out their duties in a loyal and meritorious manner under exceptionally trying conditions.

SPECIAL MENTION.

Hassan Eff. Katib Assistant Superintendent carried out his arduous duties with efficiency, determination and courage.

39. JAFFA POLICE DISTRICT.

There have been several changes in organisation in the district during the year 1936.

The headquarters of the Jaffa urban and rural divisions have been moved out of the congested central police barracks and accommodated in good quarters in the district headquarters building, where they are in close touch with the Superintendent and his staff.

The Jaffa rural police station has also been moved out of these barracks to Hatiqua which is centrally situated in the area policed by this station.

This has enabled the better organisation of the Jaffa urban central police station and the provision of good single quarters for the men of the station.

Owing to the extreme scarcity of suitable accommodation in central Jaffa it was most desirable to have these quarters available.

In Tel Aviv convenient offices have been provided for the divisional headquarters, thus setting free, accommodation at the central station for station work and single men.

A new police station has been opened for the Apak quarter and the central station was in consequence relieved of work which was far too voluminous and varied to fit in with efficient organisation.

The staff of the Tel Aviv division has been increased by a Deputy Superintendent in command and the Assistant Superintendent is now free to concentrate on criminal work, and an Assistant British Inspector has been added for administrative purposes.

The British police have also been increased in number.

These changes have greatly increased the efficiency of this large and growing urban division but the number of police is still inadequate for the work to be done.

In view of the development of roads and built up areas in Jaffa, Tel Aviv and Petah Tiqva, it was considered that the need for mounted police had disappeared and that police on foot or on pedal cycles would be more efficient. Some fifteen mounted police consequently were dismounted and the change has already proved a sound one.

The political situation in the first quarter of the year gave great cause for anxiety and caused a need for continual watchfulness by the police.

The political upheaval and strike in Syria had many reactions in the district. Labour trouble also caused excitement and the building of two Government Schools in Jaffa by Jewish contractors and Jewish labour was a continual cause of friction in the Ajami Quarter of the town.

The murder of two Jews by highwaymen near Tulkarm and the funeral of one of the victims led to a serious disturbance in Tel Aviv on the 17th April.

Two Arabs were found murdered near Petah Tiqva on the same date and were believed locally to have been murdered by Jews as a reprisal.

Several minor clashes took place then in Jaffa and Tel Aviv and on the 19th of April serious rioting broke out.

The police quickly dealt with mob disorder, but many lives were lost and heavy damage was done to property.

The general strike in Palestine was then declared by the Arabs which lasted till October. During this period the police were in a state of war and little ordinary police work could be done.

During the last quarter of the year the police have been restored to practically normal duty but the habit of using firearms contracted by the public during the disturbances has made robbery under arms a common crime, and the police have to be prepared to tackle armed criminals at any time in the course of their ordinary duties.

SPECIAL MENTION.

Major G. R. E. Foley, O.B.E., Superintendent of Police has commanded his district in an exceptionally able manner. His energy and his example to all ranks has been outstanding, particularly in times of disturbances.

JAFFA URBAN DIVISION.

Mr. P. J. Hackett, Assistant Superintendent, has remained in command of the division during the year.

On the first of March, 1936, the divisional area was extended to include the Jewish settlement of Beit Vegan which lies to the south of Jaffa. It was necessary to post a Jewish N.C.O. to reside within the colony and to deal with local problems, but no increase in the divisional establishment was found necessary.

Following on the outbreak of the disturbances four temporary police posts were opened in the town to deal with sporadic outbursts of violence but these were later withdrawn except the Neve Shaanan post which occupied a strategic position on the Jaffa—Tel Aviv boundary and was maintained up to the end of the disturbances.

Crime in the division for the past year has shown a large increase over the year 1935, the figures being one-thousand-four-hundred-and-eighty for 1935 and two-thousand-one-hundred-and-thirty-eight for 1936.

The most serious increases come under the heading of Arson and Malicious Damage to Property—three-hundred-and-fifty-five cases and fifty-eight cases, these increases are definitely attributable to the disturbances.

Thefts by Breaking also show an increase, four-hundred-and-nine cases for 1936 as compared with one-hundred-and-twenty for 1935, but again the disturbances are largely responsible.

Case of murder and attempted murder have increased and the only decrease is shown in cases of assault with knives, this was undoubtedly due to the introduction of the Daggers and Knives Ordinance, 1936 and to the carrying out of snap searches in the streets.

Relations with the public cannot be said to have been good. The declaration of the General Arab Strike, and the imposition of curfew intensified ill feeling, and although certain sections of the community, notably business people, were not in sympathy with the Strike, they were, by reason of threats and acts of intimidation, prevented from co-operating with the police.

The co-operation of the mukhtars, with a few exceptions, was good, and although their sympathies lay with the mass of the population during the Strike, they invariably assisted the police when called upon to do so.

There have been many instances of good work performed by individuals of which the following is an example:—

On the first day of the disturbances, whilst on patrol in the Manshieh Quarter, No. 1232 British Corporal E. O. Plunkett and No. 691 Palestinian Police Constable Ahmed Masoud saw a crowd of Arabs running down a side road. The patrol hastened to intercept them and were just in time to see an Arab strike down a Jew with an iron bar. British Corporal Plunkett dashed into the crowd and although the murderer swung the iron bar at him, he knocked him out with his bare fist and arrested him in the face of the hostile crowd. The accused was subsequently sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment for murder. British Corporal Plunkett has since been promoted to commissioned rank in the Barbados Police.

During the year there has been a decrease in the number of road accidents mainly due to the decrease in the number of vehicles on the road during the period of the disturbances.

Early in the year accommodation for the British police at Abu Kebir was acquired close to the police station and additional accommodation for married personnel secured in adjacent flats. The British police billet in Ajami Quarter was vacated, and new accommodation acquired for the British police of the central station on the Jaffa—Tel-Aviv Road.

In Manshieh new accommodation has been found for the British police over the police station. This has been found necessary in view of the increase in establishment of the police station. Consequent upon the transfer of the urban and rural divisional offices to Zariffah Street, the rooms vacated are now being utilized for the accommodation of single Palestinian personnel belonging to central police station, thus supplying a long felt want, but the lack of married quarters for Palestinian police is still only too evident.

Organised sport in the division is still of a high standard. Rugby and Association football continue to have plenty of adherents and although no outstanding successes have been secured, all games are played in the right spirit and there is no lack of enthusiasm. There is also a small hockey section whose supports are enthusiastic, but the lack of a proper playing field is keenly felt.

JAFFA RURAL DIVISION.

Mr. Schieff, M.B.E., Assistant Superintendent, has remained in command of this division throughout the year. There have been a number of changes in organisation during the year.

Sarona police post was converted into a station on the 29th May, 1936, owing to an increase in population and industrial activity in the area.

The mounted personnel at Petah Tiqva have been dispensed with and replaced by foot owing to the improved road conditions in the area, this has enabled motor and cycle patrols to function and has had the effect of speeding up the patrol system.

The villages of Majdal Yaba and Muzeiri'a were transferred from Ramle division to the rural division to bring them nearer to a police station.

During the disturbances temporary police posts were opened in the principal Jewish settlements and were manned by both regular and supernumerary police.

Crime has shown an all round increase; the heaviest increases being under the headings of murder and attempted murder, these are closely followed by agrarian crime and thefts by breaking; this increase in crime can only be put down to the disturbances which seriously affected the normal work of the police.

Relations with the public have been as good as could be expected. During the disturbances all Arab villages were hostile to the police and rendered no assistance whatsoever, but there has been a rapid improvement since the disturbances ended.

Ten complaints against the police were recorded during the year, of these, in two cases only were the police at fault, the remainder being proven false or frivolous.

Throughout the year all ranks of this division have shown outstanding devotion to duty, particularly during the period of the disturbances.

Road accidents have shown a slight decrease during the year, this is attributable to the small volume of traffic during the six months disturbances. To ensure greater road safety, cycle patrols are being used more frequently in the rural areas during the hours when traffic is heaviest.

It has been impossible to do much in the way of organised sport during the greater part of the year; nevertheless, since the return to normal conditions a great deal of Association football has been played and there is a team of British and Palestinian police being run with success.

During the disturbances valuable services were rendered by the Jewish supernumerary police in the defence of the Jewish settlements and groves; and there is no doubt that without their assistance there would have been a great loss of life and damage to property. Despite numerous armed attacks by night it was found that the attackers were prevented from coming within effective range by the presence of these supernumeraries. The enlisting and arming of supernumeraries for the close protection of Jewish settlements and groves under such conditions as prevailed during the past year has proved most effective.

One of the chief lessons learned during the disturbances was the necessity of a completely mobile Force. It is no exaggeration to state that this rural division without its adequate motor transport, would have lost seventy-five per cent of its efficiency.

SPECIAL MENTION.

Mr. S. Schieff, M.B.E. Assistant Superintendent performed his work fearlessly and ably.

RAMLE DIVISION.

In January, Mr. F. H. Miller, Assistant Superintendent, assumed command of the division vice Mr. W. G. Buttolph, Assistant Superintendent, who proceeded on vacation leave.

The divisional establishment was increased by one British foot sergeant, one Palestinian foot corporal, and six Palestinian foot constables to staff the police post opened in June at the newly constructed Lydda Airport near Kafr Jinnis. Two additional Palestinian foot constables were posted to Lydda police station to allow for an increase in the town night patrols to combat housebreaking, this measure was most successful. Ramle police station was decreased by one Palestinian mounted sergeant and his duties taken over by the British mounted N.C.O.

In July the police post at Nes Tsiyona was transferred to another building in the same street providing superior accommodation, security and control.

There was a considerable influx of Arabs to Ramle and Lydda from Jaffa during the strike mainly due to the fact that it was easier and cheaper to obtain food in this area. About five-hundred Jews also transferred themselves temporarily from the disturbed areas of Tel Aviv and Jaffa and came to the Rehovoth and Rishon settlements.

The disturbed state of the country during the major part of the year and the crime arising therefrom, throws comparison of crime figures for 1935 and 1936 out of all true proportion. Eleven cases of murder were reported in 1935 and eighteen cases in 1936, of the latter, eight cases were the direct result of the strike. Fifty-six cases of Agrarian crime were recorded for 1936 as against ten for 1935, and other offences against property totalled seventy-eight for 1936 as against eight for 1935, the majority of these offences were committed by disaffected Arabs against Jewish owned citrus plantations and packing sheds, and also against Government railways and telephone lines. Decreases for 1936 are shown in Other Larcenies, Animal Thefts and Housebreaking in urban areas. Firearm seizures show an increase of thirty-two cases as compared with 1935, the total seizures for 1936 being fifty-seven.

Considerable damage was inflicted on the railways, four derailments were caused incurring a total damage to rolling stock of about £P.14,000; this figure does not include track damages or labour costs.

Apart from homicide, the most important cases occurring during the year were the attacks against the Railways; against Majdal Sadiq stone quarries; citrus tree destruction in Rehovot area; and arson of the Lydda Airport. A brief description of the most important cases is given hereunder:—

On 29th May, 1936, a large gang of armed Arabs attacked the Jewish stone quarries at Majdal Sadiq and destroyed property valued at about £P.25,000. This gang was composed of about seventy Arabs armed with rifles and shoguns who burnt down the wooden structures and smashed and burnt the machinery.

On 26th June, 1936, a gang of about twelve Arabs, armed with rifles, derailed the passenger train at kilo 107 north of Lydda, and then attacked it with rifle fire. The engine driver, stoker, and a military guard of the Cheshire Regiment were killed by the derailment. One of the Arab attackers, Hafez Saker of Lydda was shot and killed by the military during the attack, which was repulsed. Participation by some inhabitants of Lydda was proved and the town was fined £P.5,000. The damage sustained on this occasion by the Railway was estimated at £P.6,000.

Relations with the public suffered considerably during the strike, and it was as unfortunate as it was inevitable that the police should have suffered the burden of Arab disaffection. Every effort is now being made to restore the previous feeling by visiting villagers and to develop a spirit of co-operation and friendliness.

Considerable help was received from mukhtars after the strike. This was probably due to a regard for their own security as well as a desire to co-operate and resume friendly relations with the police. Two cases showing the help received were:—

(i) On 15th October, 1936, some five Arabs armed with rifles entered Yibna village and demanded money. The mukhtar attacked one of them, overpowered him and took away his rifle. The remainder were driven off by the villagers. The mukhtar then sent for the police and handed over the arrested man together with his German rifle and sixty-five rounds of ammunition. This man was the leader of a gang who had been terrorising the neighbourhood for some time and his arrest stopped it.

(ii) As a result of two highway robberies that had taken place in the Lydda area, ambush patrols were posted about suspected villages. On 6th December, 1936, two armed Arabs entered the village of Budrus and demanded food. They were disarmed and detained by four men of the village who then sent word to the police who were in nearby ambush. The police arrested the two men concerned and they were later sentenced to seven years penal servitude each.

There were six cases of complaints against the police during the year. In two cases the supernumerary police complained against were dismissed. The other cases were found false.

Recreation and games were not possible during the strike, but since the termination, several hockey, rugger and soccer matches have been played and many fixtures arranged for. Mounted personnel of the British section greatly appreciate the privilege of being permitted to hunt with the Ramle Vale hounds, and they are regular members of the field.

SPECIAL MENTION.

Mr. F. H. Miller, Assistant Superintendent, has worked most efficiently. The Ramle division is a difficult area, a fact which is sometimes overlooked, and with very little help this officer dealt with the situation as it arose effectively.

TEL AVIV DIVISION.

Mr. W. G. Buttolph, Deputy Superintendent, assumed command of the Tel Aviv Division in June, and Mr. N. Kramer, Assistant Superintendent, who had taken charge from Mr. E. R. Stafford, Assistant Superintendent, in February, assumed the duties of Assistant Superintendent (Crime), Tel Aviv.

The establishment of the division was increased during the year by four Palestinian inspectors and thirty-seven British police.

During August one-hundred Jewish supernumerary constables were enlisted to assist the regular police in keeping order in the town owing to the majority of the British police and many of the regular Palestinians being utilised for the guarding of the perimeter of the town from Arab attacks. These supernumeraries have continued to serve, and since the termination of the Arab strike in October, this increase of strength has made it possible to institute an improved system of patrols throughout the whole area, with beneficial results.

A new police station was opened in the Apak quarter of Tel Aviv in August, with the resultant reduction of the central police station area to a more workable size.

It is satisfactory to record that, although the population has increased considerably, crime has decreased, the greatest decrease being recorded under "Other Larcenies". Of these larcenies, forty per cent were bicycle thefts and special measures were inaugurated in October after the conclusion of the disturbances, to deal with this particularly aggravating type of crime. The measures devised resulted in thirty-seven stolen bicycles being traced and restored to their owners in the remaining two-and-a-half months of the year. One seizure which took place on the 1st of November, should prove a great deterrent to this illicit industry. Four persons were arrested and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and the whole of their stock in trade confiscated. This consisted of tools for dismantling and reassembling stolen bicycles which, after being repainted, and stamped with fictitious makers' trade marks and numbers, were replaced on the market at five pounds per machine. The seizure included six complete machines, six other frames, sixty-one cycle dynamos and seventy-seven other stolen parts, together with paint spraying and stamping outfits.

The re-organisation and the increase in staff of the divisional crime branch is having a good effect. In addition to ordinary criminal work, one-hundred-and-nineteen proved active communists were deported and four-hundred-and-twenty-eight other communists were arrested and brought to trial. The branch also effected two-hundred-and-twenty-eight other deportations and were called upon to deal with two-hundred-and-forty-six applications for naturalization and two-hundred-and-twenty-nine character certificates in respect of immigrants.

Juvenile delinquency still remains a very serious matter, and one which sooner or later must demand more careful consideration by the authorities responsible for the treatment of juvenile offenders. During the year one-hundred-and-twenty-eight criminal cases were traced to juveniles, but this figure in no way represents the amount of crime perpetrated by young people. Hundreds of vagrant children continue to roam the streets and juvenile welfare organisations have yet to adopt effective measures in this respect. Of the ninety-two young offenders brought before the courts only two were sent to approved schools. Thirty-seven were placed on probation, thirty-four were bound over and eleven cautioned; the remainder received other forms of punishment. There are one-hundred-and-six children on probation in the town at present but such children receive no supervision other than that given by two Honorary Probation Officers who, having other interests, cannot be expected to deal effectively with them.

Road accidents involving injury to persons showed a decrease of thirty-four cases on the previous year; and a large number of these were due to carelessness and inattention on the part of pedestrians.

The six months strike in the Jaffa port, with the subsequent opening of the Tel Aviv jetty and lighter basin, and the removal of practically all the Jewish owned warehouses from Jaffa to Tel Aviv, has caused a large increase of commercial horse drawn and motor vehicular traffic. The increased volume of merchandise handled at Tel Aviv railway station has caused considerable traffic congestion in this crowded section of the town. Rapid daily transportation of Tel Aviv's population by public service vehicles is a vital necessity for the growing importance of the town. An effort is being made to speed up the omnibus services with the experiment of using a sixty-four passenger double decker omnibus on one of the long distance internal routes, and this has proved completely satisfactory.

The police living accommodation for bachelors was greatly improved during the year. The new Apak police station provides excellent billets for fourteen British and fifteen Palestinians. The Brenner Street billet now accommodates forty-five British police and has been greatly improved with the furnishing of a canteen and comfortable recreation rooms.

Games were played regularly when duties permitted and the Tel Aviv Dowbiggin Football XI again succeeded in reaching the final of this competition. Eleven men of the division competed in the annual novices boxing competition in December and Supernumerary Constable Zeev Braun won the Middleweight, and British Constable Crapp was runner up in the Heavyweight class.

SPECIAL MENTION.

Mr. W. G. Buttolph, Deputy Superintendent, has performed admirable work in this command.

40. NABLUS POLICE DISTRICT.

Mr. R. O. Cafferata, Deputy Superintendent, took over command of Nablus police district on 12th September, 1936, vice Mr. M. Fitzgerald, M.C., Superintendent, on promotion and transfer to C.I.D. Headquarters.

Up to the 19th of April, 1936, it is impossible to say what improvement would be shown in the economic situation of the district, save that extensive road construction was in progress and building in Nablus itself was on the increase, in addition to further activity in the planting of citrus groves; these factors tended to indicate that an improvement might be expected during the year.

With the outbreak of the disturbances, calculations were upset and six months complete stoppage in all types of work caused substantial increases to be shown on the previous year's figures in certain types of crime e.g. :—

	1935.	1936.
Highway robbery	4	18
Murder.	21	57

On the other hand, agrarian crime shows a decrease, especially in the Nablus Division. The increase in highway robbery and the decrease in agrarian crime can be attributed entirely to the disturbances.

Thirteen of the highway robberies were committed after the termination of the disturbances and it is fair to state that these were committed by persons on whom the effects of the previous five months of gang life had not been eradicated.

Agrarian crime showed a decrease on account of the fact that the local feuds which are the direct causes of this type of crime were temporarily suspended during the period of the disturbances.

In the coastal plain good progress was made on the North and South Road and also on the Tulkarm—Nathanya Road but again the disturbances retarded the work; on the other hand much work is needed in the hill areas to enable quick communications to all villages in all weathers. The improvement of inter-village communication is of vital importance for the efficient policing of this district.

Little alteration has been made in the quarters of British and Palestinian personnel but in the latter part of the year it was decided to relinquish the British billets at Nablus and Jenin in favour of more suitable accommodation. The new billets, as chosen, will be an improvement in both cases and will be occupied early in the new year.

The effect of the disturbances on this district is as far reaching as it is detrimental.

The increase in firearms in the area is a direct result of the disturbances. Information regarding the whereabouts of arms ceased to come in as formerly and is still well nigh impossible to come by. Proof of the arms possessed locally can be gauged by the very fact that during the last four weeks of the disturbances, while a military and police formation was returning from an action with the rebels, no less than 15 kilometres of road was entirely lined with snipers who maintained a steady fire on the forces concerned. These were definitely locals, as the foreign rebels had been engaged some considerable distance from the main road and could not have reached the road, in the time available.

Co-operation by the public has noticeably deteriorated and in many cases open hostility is shown to police who are engaged in searching for, or arresting ordinary non-political law breakers.

The relationships existing in this police district between the Administration and the police have been outstandingly good.

SPECIAL MENTION.

Mr. Fitzgerald, Superintendent, bore the brunt of this difficult command during the period of revolt, and was in the later stages efficiently succeeded by Mr. Cafferata, Deputy Superintendent.

NABLUS DIVISION.

Nabih Eff. Nasir, Assistant Superintendent, was in command of this division throughout the past year.

During the year under review Nablus urban police station was increased by two British foot constables and two Palestinian foot constables.

Tubas police station was increased by two Palestinian mounted constables and one Palestinian foot constable.

This increase in the urban police station has proved valuable, as it has ensured the better patrolling of the outlying quarters of the town of Nablus.

Eleven supernumerary police were appointed for anti-illegal immigration work on the eastern borders of the divisional area, but during the disturbances their services were utilised to prevent the smuggling of arms into the country. Crime has shown a slight decrease during the current year; five-hundred-and-seven cases being reported as against five-hundred-and-twenty-two in 1935.

There was, however, a substantial increase in murder cases, but energetic police action, under difficult circumstances led to the detection of thirteen out of the seventeen murder cases reported.

Through the medium of the district administration, twelve blood feuds were settled, and one-hundred-and-eighty-one persons were dealt with under the Prevention of Crime Ordinance during the year.

There were seven complaints against police personnel, and of these four were against one man, he was found guilty of the charges framed and suitably punished. The complainant in one of the remaining cases now awaits trial for giving false information and the other two cases were found to be false. Relations with the public were good on the whole except for the period of the disturbances, but these relations are mercurial, and depend almost entirely on the general political situation.

The system of paying salaries to mukhtars introduced during the latter part of last year (1935) continues to attract a good type of man to the office of mukhtarship. The mukhtar of Tubas, rendered valuable services as an arbitrator in blood feuds, and the two mukhtars of Karyout village, during the disturbances, gave information that led to the seizure of about 100 live shells, left over from the great war.

Great improvements have been made on roads in increasing the visibility at dangerous corners but, in spite of this there were eighteen accidents during the year, four of which were fatal.

A wireless set was installed at Nablus urban police station and Tubas police station, the cost being borne partly from the recreation fund, and partly by the personnel of these stations.

Married Palestinian police personnel continue to suffer from the lack of suitable quarters, with the result that in many cases, married men have to live apart from their families.

Disorders in the Nablus division commenced with a highway robbery on the Nablus—Jerusalem main road, towards the end of March, and by malicious damage to telephone lines. The general Arab strike was declared on the 19th April, 1936, in course of which demonstrations were organised.

A bomb was thrown at the house of the Deputy Superintendent, Nablus District, and a revolver fired into the residence of the Assistant District Commissioner, luckily no damage was done in either case.

In an endeavour to enforce curfew, the police were fired on; they returned the fire and inflicted twelve injuries, three of which were fatal. Disorders were combatted by deportation of agitators and bad characters, and by the application of the Collective Punishments Ordinance. Two persons were sentenced to death for firing on His Majesty's Forces, and four houses were demolished in Nablus town.

TULKARM DIVISION.

Mr. C. V. S. Tesseyman, D.C.M., Assistant Superintendent, was in command of the division until the 28th November, when he proceeded on vacation leave and was relieved by Mr. J. D. Hollis, Acting Assistant Superintendent.

The organisation of the division remained the same throughout the year, but it was proposed, and a building was leased for the purpose, to establish a post of one N.C.O. and three constables in Zeita village, but this has not yet been possible owing to the disturbances.

British married personnel occupied the married quarters leased in 1935 until they were evacuated during the disturbances and the married women were accommodated in the Ka-doorie Agricultural School. The lease of the married quarter building has now been given up and Tulkarm will not be a British police married station in future. Single British personnel are accommodated in a house adjacent to the police station formerly occupied by the British inspector and this has proved satisfactory.

Palestinian married personnel live out and single personnel, unless special permission is granted, live in the station, where there is sufficient accommodation.

Crime figures for the year show an all round increase with the exception of thefts by breaking and other larcenies, which have decreased considerably. Murders, attempted murders, offences against the person and highway robberies, have increased out of all proportion owing to the disturbances. Agrarian crime increased by forty-five cases over the previous year owing to the nightly attacks which were made on Jewish property in the Plain of Sharon. Crime since the cessation of the disturbances has been satisfactory.

During the year four complaints against the police were received, three were found to be false and one is under investigation.

It cannot be said that relations between police and public are good, but this is understandable owing to an exceptional year. It is hoped that relations will become better as time goes on.

Mukhtars as a class failed to co-operate with the police during the past year.

Wireless sets are now available in the recreation rooms of all stations and the majority of posts. These sets were much appreciated both by police and troops during the year.

The provision of married quarters for the Palestinian married police in the town is the only solution to the problem of retaining the devotion and loyalty of our Palestinian police.

SPECIAL MENTION.

Mr. C. V. S. Tesseyman, D.C.M., Assistant Superintendent, performed admirable work in this division. His co-operation with the military Forces was exemplary.

JENIN DIVISION.

Tewfic Eff. Bishara, Assistant Superintendent, has been in charge of the division for the year 1936.

Up to the 19th April, a large reduction in crime was noted and a greater improvement in public security was hoped for. Mukhtars and the public in general were showing willingness to co-operate with police and rendering more assistance in the detection of crime than has yet been experienced in this division. The general strike, however, upset all calculations in this respect and from the date of the commencement of the disturbances the police have been unable to obtain the desired co-operation and assistance from the public.

The commencement of the strike saw daily demonstrations in Jenin of men and boys from the town and outlying villages, and it was only after a crowd of villagers, coming to Jenin to demonstrate, clashed with a military patrol on the main Nablus-Jenin road resulting in two of their number being killed, that these demonstrations stopped.

Throughout and since the disturbances police work has been extremely difficult in this area, villagers are reluctant to report crimes occurring in their respective villages and these are only reported on arrival of village police patrols.

Several attempts were made on the lives of police officers in order to discourage them in their efforts to restore order.

The disturbances have brought to light the extremely dangerous and isolated positions of Lajjun police post and the British police billet in Jenin. These two places were subjected to armed attacks on several occasions. In the event of a further outbreak of disturbances it will be necessary to vacate these buildings unless they are considerably reinforced.

All organised sports were cancelled from the commencement of the disturbances and great disappointment was felt by all ranks when no annual police sports were held.

A piece of ground near the British police billet, Jenin, has been cleared and a Rugby football pitch marked out. Two inter-district games have already been played there.

The police at Arraba have purchased a radio set from the station sports fund and this is highly appreciated.

The health of all personnel throughout the year has been good and there have been no cases of serious illness.

There were three complaints against the police during the year. One case was referred to the Attorney-General by the Magistrate and it is still pending, the other two were found to be false.

The town is now supplied with electricity and it is hoped that it will be shortly installed in the police buildings.

There has been a decrease of four road accidents during the year under review, but fatal road accidents increased by one. The level crossing on the Lajjun-Jenin road is a dangerous spot, and it caused one of the fatal road accidents.

The marked increase in cases of murder and attempted murder is due to the disturbances, the majority of these cases being the result of attacks on the members of His Majesty's Forces.

Highway robbery has also increased and in order to combat this type of crime, the main Nablus-Jenin and Lajjun-Jenin roads are intensively patrolled by car patrols and likely points for "hold-ups" are ambushed. This has proved successful in so far that no further robberies have been attempted.

Agrarian crime has shown a substantial reduction, and this decrease is due to the absence of village feuds during the disturbances when their differences were forgotten.

All types of theft have decreased particularly animal theft.

The Prevention of Crime Ordinance has again been vigorously applied in this area and no less than three hundred and seventy two persons were subjected to its provisions for various terms.

It is pleasing to note that despite the prolonged disturbances which caused an extremely large wave of crime, there has been a marked reduction of crime in this division chiefly accounted for by the substantial reduction in agrarian crime.

SPECIAL MENTION.

Tewfic Effendi Bishara, Assistant Superintendent, never wavered in his devotion to duty throughout this difficult year. He is an officer of outstanding efficiency and trustworthiness.

41. NAZARETH POLICE DISTRICT.

Mr. J. A. M. Faraday, M.C., Deputy Superintendent, held the command of this district throughout the past year.

The inception of this district in September, 1935, has proved an unqualified success.

The direct control and better supervision made possible by its severance from the Haifa district, under a separate command, was fully borne out during the recent disorders.

In the Nazareth and Safad divisions the housing of the bachelor and married personnel, British and Palestinian, has been improved and is now very satisfactory both in adequacy and comfort, for single men, but as everywhere else the lack of Palestinian married quarters adversely affects their efficiency, discipline and even their loyalty for obvious reasons.

The bachelor housing of the Palestinians at Tiberias, and the British and Palestinians at Beisan, remains bad. In Tiberias the acute lack of accommodation may partly be overcome immediately the Judicial department vacate the present premises occupied in the police station building. In Beisan, although a slight British housing improvement was effected, it is still inadequate and comfortless, furthermore, in the recent disorders the British billet had to be, by necessity, vacated owing to its vulnerability. Although Beisan house rents are comparatively moderate, it is a station which should carry a majority of Palestinian bachelor personnel owing to its unhealthy conditions and public security problems.

The district crime branch has, similarly by its protracted scope, been enabled to render expeditious and more efficient personal attention to major crimes occurring in the furthestmost area of the district. During the first quarter of the year, when crime was still of a non-political nature, and the crime staff were solely employed on its detection and prosecution, this increased efficiency was marked.

The collection of intelligence and information during the disorders, except for very few instances, was negative; it is considered that even the payment of abnormally large rewards would not have achieved better results.

Resultant on the disorders, the last quarter of the year brought forth a phenomenal advent of crime which in every instance was accompanied by violence.

The incidence of ill-health, particularly in the Beisan—Ghor malarial zone shows an increase, and as the British personnel in this station have been increased, the problem is becoming acute. On one occasion no less than thirteen men of the Beisan station were unfit to perform duty simultaneously. Something, I submit, must be done to provide healthy and comfortable accommodation for the men both British and Palestinian in this unhealthy, unpopular and dangerous area.

LOSS BY SICK-DAYS OF PERSONNEL.

	1935		1936	
	British	Palestinian	British	Palestinian
Safad	229	409	470	790
Tiberias	112	1,108	221	225
Beisan	11	884	76	845
Nazareth	149	468	276	869

Although a decrease of fatal and serious accidents is shown owing to the six months strike of motor transport, it cannot be taken as a criterion of improved standard of driving. Little or no traffic supervision or control was possible during the year, and accidents caused were usually due to negligent driving and excessive speeding. During the last two months of the year an intensive campaign was instituted resulting in a satisfactory improvement.

A most useful and cordial liaison was maintained with the French authorities at Sidon, Khuneiza, Deraa and Damascus, to the mutual benefit of all concerned. During the Syrian disorders in February and March, every possible assistance was rendered, this being in full measure reciprocated during the Palestine disorders by intensive Syrian Gendarmerie patrolling of the frontier, which in no small way prevented illicit exportation of arms to this country.

The disorders and subsequent events have fully substantiated the necessity of the appointment of a British inspector at Beisan, and an early and substantial increase of British police is to my mind imperative.

On the outbreak of the disturbances, in order to afford close protection of fifty-four Jewish settlements an immediate dissipation of British police occurred throughout the district. This dissipation of British police denuded the four main towns of Safad, Nazareth, Tiberias and Beisan of sufficiently adequate striking forces, and was found to be wrong.

Until the arrival of extra military reinforcements and the enrolment, arming and training of seven-hundred-and-thirty-two Jewish supernumeraries, thus enabling the re-concentration of British police, the residue of the British police personnel were continually being transferred at a few minutes notice to and from one division to another to cope with situations as they arose. They frequently performed twenty-four hours' duty out of the twenty-four, and it speaks highly not only of their stamina but of the willing discipline, esprit-de-corps and loyalty of all ranks in the early days of the disorders.

It is with deep regret that the deaths of the undermentioned British and Palestinian personnel directly attributable to the recent disorders is recorded.

British Constable W. F. Barr, No. 396.

British Constable H. B. Morrison, No. 989

British Constable F. J. Kettle, No. 239.

British Constable A. Fletcher, No. 140.

On 30th July, 1936, No. 485 Foot police constable Farid Abdul Hadi met his death by the hand of an assassin whilst entering his house in Safad. A loyal policeman who had rendered valuable service in the recent and past disorders, his murder was the outcome of his loyalty.

	British	Palestinian
Killed	4	2
Wounded (Gun-shot wounds)	5	1
Wounded (other means)	3	3

Killed	28	Wounded	59.
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Highway robbery, murder, arson and agrarian crime have all increased, the latter by as much as one-hundred-and-forty per cent. These increases are entirely attributable to the recent disturbances and the consequent state of lawlessness in the division.

Only two complaints against police were lodged during the year and of these one was withdrawn by the complainant and the other found to be false.

Relations with the public have naturally been strained since the beginning of the disturbances, and little or no assistance has been given to the police by mukhtars.

Organised games were impossible during six months of the year owing to the disturbances. In May the police cricket pavilion in Nazareth was set alight by saboteurs and completely destroyed, together with the kit it contained.

During the last three months of the year several football matches were played. A district Rugby XV has also been formed and has made a good start.

Several dances have been held in the gymnasium in the British police billet.

During the disorders the attempt to provide security to the many Jewish settlements in the Emek Plain made the work of the Nazareth police particularly heavy. Under the former defence scheme, a number of British police had to be sent to reside in the settlements, and the small reserve parties in Nazareth and Affula were almost constantly on duty during the first three months, when crops and forest fires were a nightly occurrence and settlements were being subjected to sporadic rifle fire.

The advent of the military and the enlistment of two-hundred-and-twenty-seven supernumerary police in settlements improved security and enabled the police to consolidate and later return to their stations again.

The I.P.C. pipe line and the Palestinian Electric Corporation's cable to Jisr el Majami gave the police and military much work and anxiety. Interference with the pipe line was an almost nightly occurrence although regular patrols had been instituted.

Lack of contact with the Arab villages gave them every opportunity to foment trouble against the Government, and the need was shown for stronger mounted patrols than are now possible.

Intelligence was poor throughout the disturbances and the employment of informers at a good rate of pay seemed necessary, but this could not be achieved once the disorders were widespread.

Other lessons learnt were the need for a better telephone system, and private lines between all headquarters, stations and posts, the need for searchlight equipment in every settlement; and the necessity of protecting and reinforcing outlying posts to obviate disarming.

Both police and troops were on many occasions under heavy fire from ambushes and it is remarkable how few casualties were inflicted. On the 28th of August two men of the York and Lancaster Regiment were killed in an ambush on the Emek Plain, and following investigation into this, three houses were destroyed in Indur village and a collective fine imposed.

TIBERIAS DIVISION.

Mr. R. J. C. Broadhurst, Assistant Superintendent, assumed command of this division vice Mr. T. Abboud, Assistant Superintendent, on the 22nd June, 1936, later Mr. K. Hadingham, Assistant Superintendent, assumed command when Mr. Broadhurst was transferred to Hebron division, and finally Mr. G. A. Broadhead, Acting Assistant Superintendent, assumed vice Mr. K. Hadingham, Assistant Superintendent, when he proceeded on vacation leave to the United Kingdom on the 8th November, 1936.

Beisan police station was temporarily increased from a normal British police establishment of one N.C.O. and three constables to one N.C.O. and sixteen constables. At the cessation of the disturbances the establishment was reduced to one British N.C.O., five British mounted constables and two British foot constables. An increase of three British mounted constables and two British foot constables over pre-disturbance strength. The establishment of Beisan police station was permanently increased by one Palestinian first inspector during the year.

The police post at Jisr Sheikh Husein was changed from a patrolling centre to a reporting centre only, with one foot Palestinian constable in charge. The accommodation of this post remains deplorable.

The temporary police post at El Hamma was converted to a permanent post.

The establishment of the division was supplemented by the enlistment of three-hundred-and-forty-four Jewish supernumerary police who were employed on the defence of Jewish settlements and lands. This establishment was reduced by fifty per cent during November.

The accommodation for single Palestinian personnel in Tiberias is still inadequate. No less than five of the nine single men on the strength of this station are compelled to rent rooms in the town at an average monthly rental of £P.2. A suitable British police billet in Beisan has not yet been found. The British police at present rent a house at their own expense for which they receive a counter allowance. Water was laid on at Beisan police station during November and an ablution room and latrine for Palestinian single personnel is being constructed. This when completed will add to their comfort.

Communications have been improved by the tar-macaddaming of the road between Samakh and Jisr el Majami. A surfaced road is at present under construction between Shatta police post and Affula. This road will serve all the Jewish settlements in the Plain of Jezreel.

During the year the police have been called upon to carry out long and arduous duties. The courage, initiative and fidelity which they have displayed speaks much for their discipline and training.

Relations with members of the public have been as good as possible in view of the disturbances which prevailed during the year. There were twelve complaints against police personnel by members of the public of which only two were found to be genuine and the offenders punished.

Practically all types of crime have shown an upward trend, this may be attributable solely to the disturbances. The total number of offences recorded was nine-hundred-and-fifty as compared with five-hundred-and-nineteen for the previous year. Highway robberies increased from one case during 1935 to twelve cases for the past year. Eleven of these cases took place during the disturbances. A system of police car patrols is now operating nightly throughout the division. Arms seizures increased to thirty-three cases for 1936 as compared with thirty cases for the previous year. A greater number of arms could have been confiscated if police personnel had not been so fully occupied with the protection of life and property. For the greater part of the disturbances the border between Palestine and Trans-Jordan was left almost entirely unguarded as both the police and the Trans-Jordan Frontier Force were concentrated on the defence of Jewish settlements. In co-operation with the Trans-Jordan Frontier Force an intensive system of border patrols has now been put into operation. It is hoped that this will effectively prevent further influx of illegal arms from Trans-Jordan, but I doubt it.

The outbreak of disturbances proved that the establishment of the division was inadequate to cope with the situation in times of emergency. The investigation of crime and administration suffered a very serious set back on account of the fact that all personnel were fully employed as both defence and striking forces. The defence of life and property was, for some time, precarious but improved with the posting of military to the area. The employment of a large number of Jewish supernumerary police has improved matters but they still remain only partly trained and cannot be called really efficient as yet.

The disturbances have left the people dissatisfied with the results obtained so far, and they are ready to cause further trouble should they be given the opportunity. Lists of persons known to have been involved in the recent disturbances have been compiled, and these people are being kept under indirect supervision, and will be dealt with immediately under the Prevention of Crime Ordinance in the event of fresh disorders.

The two pressing needs of the Tiberias—Beisan problem are in the first place a substantial increase of British police, and secondly a major programme of adequate accommodation.

SPECIAL MENTION.

Mr. K. P. Hadingham, Assistant Superintendent, showed balance and efficiency in his command.

SAFAD DIVISION.

Mr. J. C. Martin, Assistant Superintendent, has been in command of the division during the year.

On account of the disturbances one-hundred-and-twenty-nine Jewish supernumerary police were enlisted in order to assist in the close defence of Jewish settlements thus enabling regular police to concentrate on normal duties.

The relations of the police with the public were excellent during the first quarter of the year; but suffered during the disturbances as a result of fostered propaganda, developed by press and agitators, which caused all police action to be regarded more as an anti-Arab act than as an essential measure in the interests of public security.

There was one complaint submitted against police during the year as against four during the previous year.

Apart from a certain amount of ignorance or indifference, in regard to the movements of armed gangs due probably to a fear of terrorist action, mukhtars maintained close co-operation with police throughout the year. One outstanding case of a mukhtar rendering assistance to the police is given hereunder :—

On 21st December, 1936, a murder was committed in En ez Zeitun and the accused escaped to the difficult Wadi Tawahin. The mukhtar at once despatched a special messenger to inform the police at Safad whilst he organised a body of villagers and formed a cordon around the wadi until police re-inforcements arrived. On the arrival of the police he personally assisted them to comb out this difficult area and eventually arrested the murderer who was hiding in a cave. The mukhtar has been suitably rewarded.

The Hula ghaffirs have done excellent work and considerable improvement has been achieved in the discipline and general appearance of this body of men. During the disturbances it was considered expedient to withdraw them from their specific duties of guarding their respective villages and to organise them as a striking force attached to Khalisa police station. This duty they carried out admirably thus enabling augmented patrols to function throughout the Hula area thereby keeping this difficult area under control.

Excellent liaison existed with the neighbouring French authorities in Lebanon and Syria. The ever ready-co-operation of Commandant Pechkov of Sidon, Commandant Koli of Der'a, and Lieutenant Guirinet of Kuneitra was appreciated.

The difficulty experienced by married personnel in finding suitable accommodation as married quarters in Rosh Pinna and Khalisa police station areas remains acute owing to the scant accommodation available and the high rents demanded. With the exception of Buteiha and Yesud ham Ma'ala posts, accommodation in barracks is exceptionally good for single men.

It is with deep regret that we have to record the death of A/79 Hula Ghaffir Yousef El Saleh who was accidentally shot by military forces operating near Khalisa on the night of the 6th July, 1936.

One-thousand-two-hundred-and-sixty days were lost by personnel of this division owing to illness. Malaria is still prevalent in the swampy area of Hula and despite intensive anti-malarial measures carried out by the public health authorities there is little sign of improvement.

The Magistrate's Court sitting at Rosh-Pinna and Khalisa, thus relieving police and witnesses from travelling to Safad, has proved most beneficial.

The installation of wireless sets in British police recreation rooms at Safad and Metulla, and gramophones to Palestinian recreation rooms at Khalisa, Rosh-Pinna and Safad has added greatly to the comfort of personnel.

Sport is well organised and this division did well in reaching the semi-final of the Dowbiggin Cup competition.

The difficulty of finding any adequate recreation grounds in the mountainous area of Safad has yet to be overcome and we are indebted to the Trans-Jordan Frontier Force for the loan of their ground throughout the season.

Buildings for the most part are exceptionally good; the main exception is Buteiha police post and it is hoped that the new standard post provided for in this year's building programme will be built in the coming year.

The temporary post at Kafr Bir'im for the use of supernumerary police to combat illegal immigration was closed in August of this year and personnel transferred to the Meirun new standard post from which point increased supervision and more efficient patrolling can be controlled.

With the exception of crimes of violence, due to gang activity during the period of the disturbances, a considerable reduction in crime is shown.

During 1936, thirteen cases of murder were reported. Five of these were due to attacks by armed gangs on police and military.

All types of thefts showed a slight decrease on last year's figures.

Agrarian crime showed a decrease of two cases. Five cases were reported in 1936 as compared with seven cases for the previous year. Systematic patrolling intelligently applied in rural areas is undoubtedly the principal factor in suppressing this type of crime.

There have been no cases of highway robbery during the year and this satisfactory state of public security on the highway is no doubt attributable to the frequent employment of car and mounted patrols and the close supervision of bad characters.

The different phases of the disturbances :—

(1) General Strike;

- (2) Demonstrations;
- (3) Bomb throwing;
- (4) Sniping and the organised action of armed gangs;

were met by a steady and consistent sense of discipline and loyalty to duty by all ranks of this division irrespective of the consequences involved and with due regard to the protection of life and property.

Safad sub-division surrounded by open frontiers in Lebanon and Syria presents a problem deserving of grave consideration in the matter of prevention of illegal immigration and smuggling of firearms during the periods of unrest. Despite the fact that regular and supernumerary police patrols are active in this open frontier it is only logic to surmise that an open frontier of approximately one-hundred-and-eighteen kilometres cannot be effectively patrolled by a force of twenty-six regular and thirty-four supernumerary police if law and order is to be maintained in the interior.

SPECIAL MENTION.

Mr. J. C. Martin, D.C.M., Assistant Superintendent, held the command of a difficult division efficiently.

42. GAZA POLICE DISTRICT.

Mr. E. W. Lucie-Smith, M.C., Deputy Superintendent, has been in command of the Gaza police district for the past year.

The Gaza division's establishment has been increased by five Palestinian foot police constables.

In addition, as an emergency measure, a temporary increase in establishment was effected during the disturbances.

The situation in the Gaza district remained quiet during the period 19th April to 24th May, 1936. During this period meetings of fellaheen and of bedu were held frequently but it was possible to satisfy the leaders by interviews and the forwarding of petitions to Government.

On the 25th May, 1936, a demonstration in Gaza town became unruly and had to be dispersed by the police. A ringleader was killed. Acts of sabotage in town and country and damage to Jewish property then broke out and continued until the end of the disturbances on 12th October, 1936. During this later period assistance to the police was rendered by the armed forces and an additional force of supernumerary police was enlisted as under:—

<i>Division.</i>	<i>Jews.</i>	<i>Arabs.</i>
Gaza	56	17
Beersheba.	25	6
	<u>81</u>	<u>23</u>

Special difficulties were encountered in the protection and policing of Beer Tuviya and Gan Yavne and the outlying Jewish properties, but throughout the disturbances there was no loss of life to Jews or to any of the security forces in the district.

There was a general increase in crime due to the insecurity engendered by the riots with consequent lack of public co-operation and pre-occupation of the police.

Relations with the public were entirely satisfactory prior to the disturbances; but during the disturbances, no assistance was forthcoming at all.

An outstanding case of loyalty and devotion to duty during the riots is given here:—

(1) On the 25th May, 1936, No. 412 Foot Police Constable Kheir ed Din Abu Shaaban was a member of the police party called on to disperse rioters in Gaza town.

In spite of his brother being killed by the police before his eyes and in spite of the inordinate strength of family bonds pertaining in this district, Constable Kheir ed Din continued to do his duty loyally and showed great devotion to duty.

Ten complaints against police were received, all were investigated and in no case were police personnel to blame.

New barrack accommodation in Gaza has been occupied and there is now sufficient bachelor accommodation for both British and Palestinian personnel, but the lack of married quarters is keenly felt and is detrimental to efficiency.

The question of married quarters for British police had to be kept in abeyance on account of the disturbances. It is hoped however that five houses will be occupied by British married personnel during the coming year.

Gaza is a fanatical and difficult town which requires firm handling.

BEERSHEBA DIVISION.

Mr. H. B. Shaw, Acting Assistant Superintendent, assumed charge of the Beersheba division on 7th November, 1936, vice Mr. N. H. B. Forde, Assistant Superintendent, who proceeded on vacation leave to the United Kingdom.

Other than this there have been no changes in the organisation of the division during the year, except that during the period of the disturbances a temporary outpost was opened at the Palestine Potash Company's Works at Jabal Usdum.

The Potash Company employs some sixty Jewish skilled labourers and some one-hundred Arab labourers. The presence of Jews in this purely Arab area is always a likely source of inter-racial dispute, but the high wages paid by the company have at present won over the local bedu and good relationship exists between the two parties. In normal times this place is frequently visited by camelry patrols from Zuweira, who make contact there with patrols of Arab Legion police.

An officer's inspection hut, one married quarter, and a kitchen for the men have been erected at Umm Rashrash. These are constructed of mud bricks and palm trunks owing to the great difficulty and expense of obtaining other building materials. The buildings have proved a great boon and it is hoped more married quarters will be obtained in the future; it is gratifying to record that only one outpost still remains under canvas.

The camelry strength of seventy-six is now 84% bedu unit and every chance is being taken to bring it up to 100% bedu unit. The men are enlisted and trained in Beersheba and large numbers of applications for enlistment give good scope for choice of likely cameleers; the bedu after training become most keen and show a definite aptitude for the difficult patrol work which forms the major part of their duties.

Crime in general with the exception of cases arising out of the recent disturbances has shown general decrease throughout the area.

Relations between public and police have been excellent. A total of five complaints were made against the police, all of these proved false and in two cases the complainants were convicted by the court. The local District Officer has proved most helpful and his ready co-operation at all times is appreciated.

It is difficult owing to the great distance between the posts to arrange any kind of organised sports outside Beersheba; here football is played during the winter and polo during the summer. Every effort is being made to improve the comfort of the men in the outposts and to raise their standard of living. Each outpost is now in possession of a wireless set or a gramophone.

The canteen which is provided for the benefit of personnel in Beersheba is a very popular institution and greatly reduces the living expense of the single personnel.

The discipline and devotion to duty of the bedu camelry is exceptional. Their outlook is different to that of the rest of the Palestine police, but they would be useless for normal duty outside their own area.

SPECIAL MENTION.

Mr. J. A. M. Faraday's early efficient organisation of this unit has stood the test of time.

Mr. N. H. B. Forde, Assistant Superintendent, kept his division in good order throughout the disturbances, and was devotedly supported by British Inspector J. M. Flanagan and all ranks.

PART IV. ROAD TRAFFIC CONTROL.

43. GENERAL.

1. VEHICULAR INCREASE.

The increase of vehicular traffic to practically treble its proportions in a space of three years has brought with it many problems, chief of which are the inadequacy of roads in and in the vicinity of the four largest towns and the inadequacy of existing legislation. Both of these matters are dealt with fully later in this report, but while it is hoped early in the new year to introduce such additional and amending legislation as is necessary, the question of road improvement to keep pace with traffic development is not one for which a solution can be found so readily.

The following is a comparative table of vehicles registered within the last four years :—

MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED.

Type of vehicle	1933	1934	1935	1936
Private cars	1,688	3,454	4,682	5,942
Public service cars	1,046	1,084	1,087	1,194
Omnibuses	905	1,087	1,251	1,370
Commercial vehicles	1,239	2,436	2,957	3,970
Motor cycles	1,004	1,999	1,724	2,367
Motor cycle combinations	116	164	149	198
Tractors	9	15	24	22
Totals	6,007	10,189	11,874	15,063

NON-MECHANICAL VEHICLES REGISTERED.

Type of vehicle	1933	1934	1935	1936
Agricultural carts	614	774	967	1,619
Carts	769	1,287	2,232	3,246
Private carriages	12	6	17	12
Public carriages	288	333	342	278
Trailers	6	13	18	21
Totals	1,689	2,413	3,576	5,176

SUMMARY OF VEHICLES OPERATING IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

TOWN	Private Cars	Public Cars	Buses	Lorries	M/Cycle & Combinations	Carriages and Carts	Pedal Cycles	Total
Tel Aviv	1,203	188	280	806	977	1,061	5,995	10,510
Jerusalem	1,681	334	256	810	478	151	1,878	5,588
Haifa	1,460	217	214	749	430	588	1,659	5,317
Jaffa	532	169	141	495	195	836	1,500	3,868
Ramle	77	17	44	87	13	71	200	509
Tiberias	70	41	34	67	17	4	82	315
Nablus	46	32	33	59	8	9	23	210
Hebron	22	23	30	91	3	1	—	170
Nazareth	36	21	10	65	6	—	75	213
Gaza	38	10	38	15	9	21	—	131
Tulkarm	16	9	22	22	1	5	50	125

44. ACCIDENTS.

TABLE OF ACCIDENTS IN URBAN AREAS.

C A U S E S						Vehicles Involved						Number of Accidents	Number of Persons Injured			TOTAL
						Motor			Non-Mechanical				Fatal	Serious	Otherwise	
						Car	Bus	Lorry	Cycle	Animal drawn	Pedal Cycle					
1.	Excessive speed	...	...	...	...	27	2	18	17	3	9	55	5	14	41	60
2.	Inattention, confusion, or lack of judgment of driver	...				22	4	12	12	4	22	47	5	6	43	54
3.	Driver careless at road junction and cutting corners	...				16	3	7	10	2	12	30	1	3	25	29
4.	Improperly overtaking or cutting in	...	...	...	...	9	3	5	2	—	3	13	—	2	11	13
5.	Inexperience of driver	...	...	...	...	6	1	5	—	2	6	12	—	3	5	8
6.	Intoxication	...	...	...	...	3	—	2	1	—	—	6	2	—	4	6
7.	Other negligence of driver	...	...	...	...	58	10	40	28	19	20	130	9	30	90	129
8.	Overloading	...	...	...	...	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
9.	Mechanical defects	...	...	...	...	11	4	7	5	—	3	21	4	5	21	30
10.	Defective lights	...	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	2	4	1	1	2	4
11.	Dazzling lights...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Skids and bad roads	...	...	...	...	2	—	5	1	—	1	8	1	2	8	11
13.	Obstructions	...	...	...	...	7	1	2	—	—	1	7	2	—	3	5
14.	Level crossings...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Children	...	...	...	...	37	6	15	10	4	7	76	5	9	59	73
16.	Adults crossing roads carelessly	...	...	...	...	62	3	18	14	8	18	94	3	17	66	86
17.	Adults boarding or alighting from vehicles	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	1	2
18.	Other pedestrian faults	...	...	...	...	70	16	46	28	7	10	175	7	13	162	182
19.	Passengers' faults	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	—	—	—	8	2	—	6	8
20.	Animals not under control	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	—	5	—	9	1	—	3	4
Total Urban Accidents 1936						840	56	182	128	55	114	698	49	105	551	705
Total Urban Accidents 1935						424	122	273	111	125	146	1,021	70	148	828	1,046

TABLE OF ACCIDENTS IN RURAL AREAS.

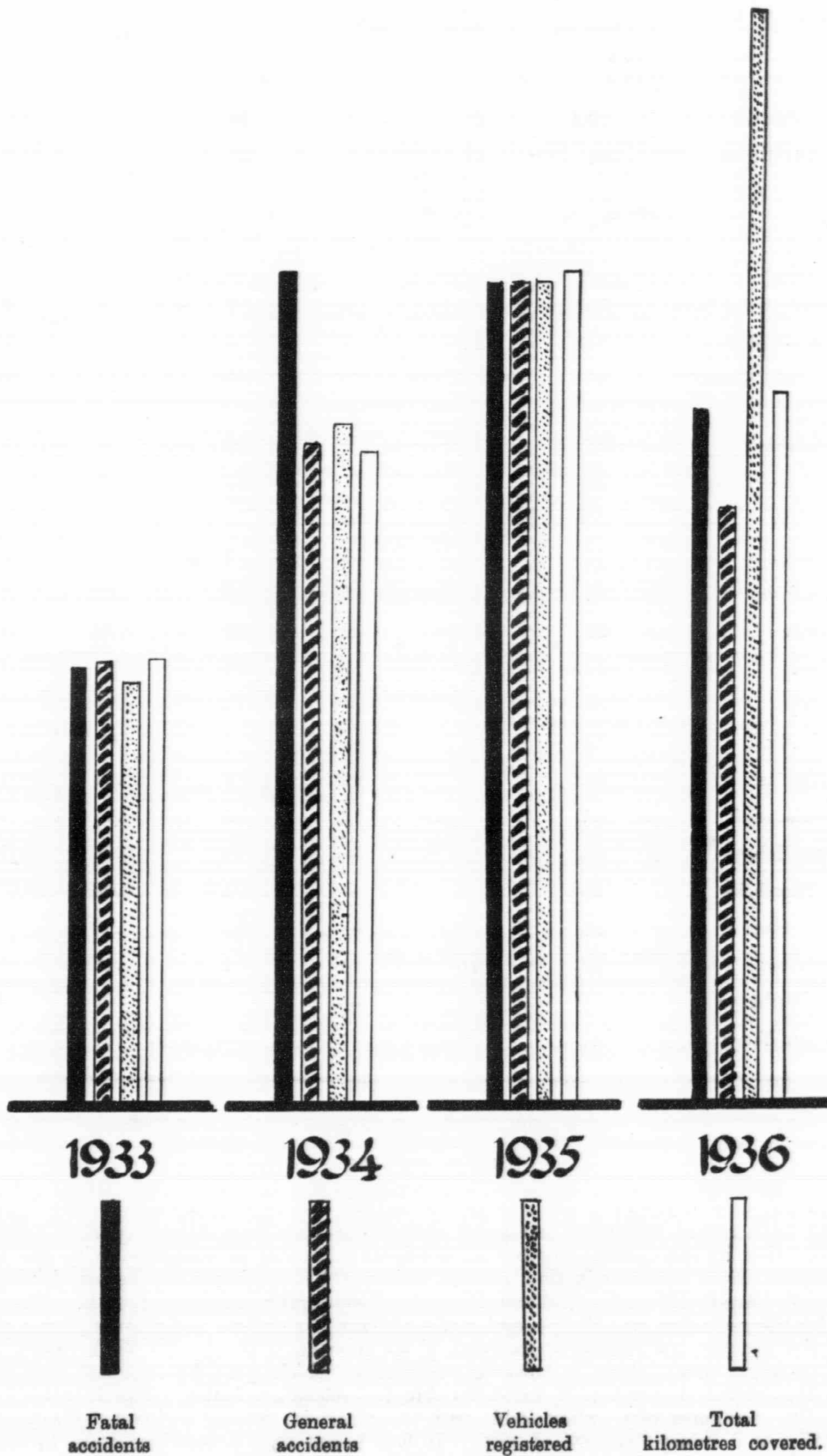
C A U S E S	Vehicles Involved						Number of Accidents	Number of Persons Injured			TOTAL
	Motor			Non-Mechanical				Fatal	Serious	Other- wise	
	Car	Bus	Lorry	Motor Cycle	Animal drawn	Pedal Cycle					
1. Excessive speed	35	2	19	10	1	—	60	18	21	36	75
2. Inattention, confusion, or lack of judgment of driver ...	22	2	15	7	5	5	49	7	14	33	54
3. Driver careless at road junctions and cutting corners ...	8	2	13	2	3	2	20	2	8	15	25
4. Improperly overtaking or cutting in	15	8	13	2	4	4	35	2	9	24	35
5. Inexperience of driver	—	3	2	—	1	1	4	—	—	1	1
6. Intoxication	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1
7. Other negligence by driver	42	11	42	6	1	6	86	10	14	93	117
8. Overloading	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Mechanical defects	10	1	11	5	—	1	28	9	5	16	30
10. Defective lights	3	—	1	1	1	—	4	1	1	1	3
11. Dazzling lights... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Skids and bad roads	5	—	8	—	1	1	13	3	2	20	25
13. Obstructions	2	1	1	—	—	—	4	—	1	12	13
14. Level crossings... ..	3	—	3	—	1	—	7	6	2	6	14
15. Children	10	3	5	—	2	—	20	6	7	14	27
16. Adults crossing roads	8	1	10	2	—	1	22	3	4	9	16
17. Adults boarding or alighting from vehicles.	3	—	2	—	—	—	5	1	—	8	9
18. Other pedestrian faults	24	4	13	5	2	2	38	7	8	24	39
19. Passengers' faults	3	1	4	—	—	—	7	4	—	2	6
20. Animals not under control	1	2	—	2	4	—	7	1	1	4	6
Total No. of accidents in Rural areas 1936	196	41	162	42	26	23	411	80	97	319	496
Total No. of accidents in Rural areas 1935	244	79	217	31	21	27	506	—	—	—	1,201
Totals for Urban and Rural areas 1936	536	97	344	170	81	137	1,109	129	202	870	1,201
Totals for Urban and Rural areas 1935	668	201	490	142	146	173	1,527	153	300	1,277	1,730

FATAL ACCIDENTS.

Number	C A U S E	Vehicles Involved						Total Number of Fatalities
		Motor				Non-Mechanical		
		Car	Bus	Lorry	Cycle	Animal drawn	Pedal Cycle	
1.	Excessive speed	12	1	6	4	—	1	25
2.	Inattention, confusion or lack of judgment of driver	7	2	2	—	2	2	12
3.	Driver careless at road junctions and cutting corners	2	—	4	—	1	1	5
4.	Improperly overtaking or cutting in.	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
5.	Inexperience of driver	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
6.	Intoxication	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
7.	Other negligence by driver	10	2	11	1	2	1	21
8.	Overloading	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Mechanical defects	1	3	4	—	—	4	12
10.	Defective Lights	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
11.	Dazzling lights	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Skids and bad roads	—	—	3	—	1	—	3
13.	Obstructions	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
14.	Level crossings	—	—	1	—	—	—	4
15.	Children	4	—	7	—	2	—	13
16.	Adults boarding or alighting from vehicles	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
17.	Adults crossing roads carelessly	3	1	2	1	—	—	7
18.	Other pedestrian faults	4	2	4	—	—	—	10
19.	Passengers' faults	2	—	4	—	—	—	6
20.	Animals not under control	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS 1936		49	21	51	6	9	10	129
TOTALS 1935		65	14	54	9	3	8	153
TOTALS 1934		60	35	44	9	4	2	154

TABLE VII.

Graph showing relation of accidents, fatal and general, to vehicles registered and distances travelled for the years 1933 to 1936.



COMPARATIVE TABLE OF FATAL AND OTHER ACCIDENTS IN RELATION
TO DENSITY OF TRAFFIC ON VARIOUS SECTIONS OF PRINCIPAL
MAIN ROADS :

SECTION OF ROAD	Length in Kilometres	Number of accidents	Number of fatalities	Number of persons injured	Approx. number of accidents per kilometre	Average Vehicular traffic per 24 hours
Jerusalem—Latron	26.5	28	2	40	1.06	1,071
Latron—Beit Dajan	21	42	7	48	2.00	1,898
Beit Dajan—Rehovot	18	22	7	15	1.68	1,689
Beit Dajan—Jaffa	9	22	2	16	2.49	2,840
Tel Aviv—Petah Tiqva	12	73	5	75	6.25	3,101
Petah Tiqva—Kefar Sava	18	8	3	6	.4	578
Kefar Sava—Tulkarm	16	11	3	9	.68	256
Tulkarm—Deir Sharaf	19	6	1	10	.81	486
Jerusalem— Khan Lubban	39	13	2	23	.33	774
Khan Lubban—Burqa	40	12	4	12	.33	414
Burqa—Affula	45	9	3	18	.20	380
Affula—Nazareth	12	6	1	7	.5	399
Nazareth—Jeida	16	4	1	3	.25	580
Jeida—Haifa	22	22	9	22	1.00	1,294
Haifa—Acre	14.5	22	2	39	1.57	1,177
Acre—Safad	53	11	4	15	.14	114
Safad—Metulla	52	1	—	1	.05	64
Safad—Tiberias	38	4	2	2	.11	280
Tiberias—Nazareth	33	4	3	5	.15	386
Jerusalem—Hebron	36	9	—	15	.25	592
Hebron—Beersheba	50	3	—	1	.06	53
Beersheba—Gaza	47	1	—	—	.02	25
Gaza—Rehovot	69	10	4	9	.14	326
Tulkarm—Nathanya	18	1	—	1	.05	153
Gaza—Khan Yunis	27	2	1	—	.07	74

URBAN ACCIDENTS.

Except with regard to lorries and pedal cycles there has been a very marked and gratifying reduction in the general number of accidents in towns as compared with the figures for the year 1935. This reduction cannot however be attributed to better driving and better road control although no doubt there has been improvement in both. The chief reason for the reduction was the general strike of Arab car owners and drivers over a greater part of the country and during approximately six months of the year. With regard to accidents in urban areas, there is however one matter which must be regarded with regret, that is the increased number of accidents due to pedestrian faults. The increase in this respect, 9%, compares very unfavourable with the otherwise general accident decrease of 46% and fatality and injury decrease of 48%. It was hoped that pedestrians were becoming a little more traffic minded but these figures unfortunately reveal that the Palestinian pedestrian learns slowly.

RURAL ACCIDENTS.

There is also a general and considerable decrease in rural accidents but here the cause is entirely attributable to the restrictions placed on the use of vehicles during the prolonged disorders. There is here also, regrettably, an increased number of pedestrians injured as compared with the previous year.

ACCIDENT CASES.

In both urban and rural areas the chief cause of accidents is still driving negligence and again the chief offenders are lorry drivers. Yearly there is a marked decrease in the number of accidents caused by omnibus drivers which is offset by the increased toll of lorries. The causes of this are not difficult to find. Omnibus drivers have necessarily to have three years driving experience before they can qualify for the grant of an omnibus driver's licence. Lorry drivers on the other hand do not require any such qualification before they are eligible for the grant of a licence. This obviously is a matter for the introduction of legislation; but whereas omnibus drivers may, and do for the most part, gain their experience by driving lorries, there are but a very limited number of other classes of vehicles whereon lorry drivers may practise. It will probably be necessary in amending legislation to divide the lorry class into two and prescribe that drivers of the larger and heavier class must first qualify on the lighter. The system prevailing in Russia, and which is said to be satisfactory, where drivers are restricted to certain speed limits in relation to extent of their experience, cannot, it is thought, be introduced here with like success.

The marked reduction in injuries to children arising out of accidents is a very pleasing matter. This reduction was particularly marked in towns. The construction or allocation of recreation parks and play-grounds for children as ever remains noticeably and regrettably absent from any programme of improvement, and in consequence I can hold out no hope for this satisfactory reduction in child fatalities and injuries still obtaining during the year 1937.

PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS.

The real test as to the efficacy of any system of traffic control can be had only on a review of its road accidents and vehicular increases or decreases, and this only where no extraordinary conditions affecting traffic obtain. Palestine unfortunately is a country where such extraordinary conditions do obtain, and did obtain in 1936, and the advantages of a close study of a comparative table of accidents are denied the controlling authorities. Accidents have decreased during the year 1936, but so many factors may have tended to reduce these that no further comment can be made.

Effectively to prevent accidents three main points must be ensured; firstly that roads are fit for the traffic they carry; secondly that vehicles are fit for use on the roads; and thirdly that drivers are fit in all respects to drive.

Roads in and in the vicinity of large towns definitely are not fit for the traffic they have to carry and until they are made so not only will there be an increasing number of avoidable accidents but a severe loss to vehicle operators through obstruction, and waste of time.

With regard to the fitness of vehicles to use the road, there is no doubt a vast improvement. All are now thoroughly tested when licensed or re-licensed and, in addition, surprise tests on roads are a very regular feature of control.

With the introduction of brake testing machinery, and the educational campaigns instituted in this respect, vehicular brakes are at last given the attention they necessarily must have. Tyres, another matter for improvement also are regularly inspected and with certain proposed amending legislation in the near future, much of the danger of bad tyres should disappear. Steering and lighting adjustment are difficult to check but it is hoped in the new year that special testing machinery will be available in the country and in time, as was the case with brakes, the motoring public will realise the dangers of faulty steering and lighting.

Probably the most difficult problem of the three mentioned is that of ensuring that drivers of vehicles are fit to drive. Unfortunately, no matter how rigorous a test is enforced in other respects, there can be little adequate testing of temperament and responsibility. Faults in this respect can only be rectified with experience and severe punishment of the irresponsible, but one could wish that the punishments awarded irresponsible drivers were more often of a deterrent nature.

In other respects, that is driving knowledge, medical fitness, knowledge of signs, signals, and traffic laws, applicants for driving licences are subjected to a very searching test. None

other than holders of an international driving permit, and not these in all cases, are absolved from the necessity of undergoing the various tests, and no more than 20% of applicants pass their first driving test.

Little further can be done to ensure the efficiency of drivers before licensing them without introducing harsh and impossible conditions respecting tests.

45. CAR STRIKE.

The general strike of Arab car drivers and owners in the greater part of the country and for a period of six months has been referred to earlier in this report.

The effect of the strike, though not noticeable in the cities of Tel Aviv and Haifa, had a marked effect on the volume of vehicular traffic in Jaffa and on most arterial roads. In Jerusalem, at the outset of disorders, the effect also was noticeable, but in the later months, and with the vastly increased number of military vehicles, traffic practically resumed its normal proportion.

Disorders were so extensive and intense that for many months the secondary matter of traffic control practically disappeared with the more necessary employment of personnel actively to deal with disorders and to compel restriction of traffic movement.

Throughout the greater part of the country permission to use motor vehicles was restricted to such persons who could prove a proper reason for so doing and, even so, few vehicles proceeded on main arterial roads other than in escorted convoys.

Much of the energy of even the few police who could be spared for duty on roads was spent in checking vehicular movement rather than fitness of vehicles and general driving, with the result that on the cessation of the strike and disorders, roads were even more unsafe than during the troubled periods. Vehicles which had lain idle and without attention for six months were in no condition of road worthiness, drivers for the most part who had not touched a vehicle during the same period celebrated their return to the road with a display of abandoned, reckless and discourteous driving, and drivers who had driven during the disorders and consistently too fast and dangerously on the grounds of greater safety from ambushes, had developed similar bad habits. The standard of driving and vehicle fitness had in fact deteriorated to an extent hardly previously known.

The necessity for a succession of rigorous campaigns for road safety following the resumption of normal conditions could not be over emphasised.

46. CAMPAIGNS.

Happily this bad state was realised early and before bad habits were developed strong measures were taken, and within two months road control was back in the healthy position which had been achieved before the outbreak of disorders.

In carrying out these campaigns a different subject was chosen for each week and so rigorously enforced that road users were left little reason to doubt either the existence or necessity for certain laws.

The principal matters on which action was concentrated were :—

URBAN AREAS :—

- (i) Reckless and negligent driving ;
- (ii) Unnecessary horn-blowing and other noise ;
- (iii) Speeding ;
- (iv) Slow moving vehicles using the crown of the road ;
- (v) Deficient brakes ;
- (vi) Vehicle unfitness generally ;
- (vii) Parking and obstruction.

RURAL AREAS :—

- (i) Speeding ;
- (ii) Dangerous and reckless driving ;
- (iii) Obstruction ;
- (iv) Bad brakes ;
- (v) Vehicle unfitness ;
- (vi) Overloading.

47. BRAKE TESTING.

One of the most important changes made during the year and one for which the necessity was urgent was that in respect of the system of inspecting brakes.

Palestine is a country of narrow dangerous roads, inefficient garages, and, largely, irresponsible owners and drivers of cars who continue to be satisfied with the adequacy of the brakes until such time as they signally fail to do what is required of them. The result is generally an accident and unhappily and frequently a fatal one. Not only were police for various reasons unable to inspect brakes thoroughly but garage service personnel were singularly ignorant of how to adjust them.

The introduction of mechanical brake testers, sponsored by police, at first met with determined opposition. Owners and drivers hitherto satisfied with appallingly inefficient brakes were difficult to convince. It was an uphill struggle for several months before success was achieved as there was no legislative authority for enforcing a mechanical brake test. The motoring public of Palestine has however the great ability, as was previously proved in the prevention of excessive horn-blowing, of accepting wholeheartedly anything of the correctness of which they are convinced, with the result that the superiority of mechanical brake testing over the slipshod inaccurate road test is now no longer doubted except by the $\frac{1}{2}$ % of owners and drivers of cars the brakes of which usually are inadequate.

48. ROADS AND STREETS.

Reference has been made earlier in this report to the narrowness and consequent danger of the main arterial roads. It is a regrettable fact that the increase of traffic by practically 200% in a period of three years and the increased impracticability for vehicular traffic of a road which even three or four years ago was too narrow, is not generally realised. A very farsighted policy is required at the present time with regard to the roads of the country as it needs no intelligence or imagination to visualise how utterly inadequate the main arterial roads and the approaches to the larger towns will be when there is a further increase in traffic.

The average width of driving surface on the main arterial roads is but five metres. With many vehicles in circulation which have a permitted width of 2.2 metres this is clearly inadequate and should be increased to six meters to permit all vehicles to meet or overtake with safety. In traffic congested areas, for example on the Tel Aviv—Petah Tiqva road, Jaffa—Rehovot road, and Haifa—Qiryat Haiyim road, it is most necessary that the road should be increased at one step to 12 metres of driving surface. Any increase to an intermediate width allowing for three streams of traffic is very bad practice as it permits of the occurrence of head-on collisions between vehicles which attempt to overtake simultaneously when travelling in opposite directions. Such collisions usually have fatal results and may involve four vehicles. The principle of road construction to permit only of double, quadruple, etc., lines of traffic is world-wide except apparently in Palestine.

Wherever roads pass through districts in which there is a tendency to stop they are inadequate unless bays are provided into which stopping vehicles may drop out of the traffic stream. Bus stops, wherever they are should have such bays, and it is worth while providing them in the open country at sightseeing points.

In certain areas outside towns as well as within towns where much foot traffic is to be expected, footpaths should be provided. It is essential that the surface of these should be at least as good as that of the carriage way otherwise pedestrians will not use them. There are many striking examples of this even in towns where footpaths are so poorly surfaced that they are seldom if ever used.

Ribbon development needs guarding against. Already it has been permitted in several places and will develop with complete suddenness unless carefully devised measures are immediately taken against it.

JERUSALEM.

The prolonged disorders seriously set back road improvement in the city, nevertheless very much has been done at the western, southern and eastern approaches and at several places within the city. Main roads and circuses are now vastly improved, but such improvement was so delayed that it has become extremely costly. The question of providing car parks still leaves very much to be desired, but a small measure of relief was provided during the year.

Road obstructions caused by excavations still continue. It seems so senseless to tear up a road or footpath a month or so after it has been surfaced but such is constantly happening. Some day, it is hoped, that excavations and surfacing will be carried out in their right order.

HAIFA

This city still remains the best equipped for traffic and the public owes a debt of gratitude to its farsighted City Engineer, Mr. J. L. A. Watson, M.I.M.C.I., M.R.S.I., for the excellent work he has done in the past and continues to do. The Force is deeply appreciative of his co-operation. Eleven important main streets and crossings were much improved during the year.

TEL AVIV.

It has been necessary in order to relieve, but not to solve, traffic congestion to restrict the use of some 50 per cent. of main streets in the heart of the city to 'one-way' traffic. Two narrow streets of not more than an average of five metres in width are the only means of vehicular communication between one-half of the city and the other, a railway crossing of some similar width which is closed for three hours during the busiest period of the day stands across the city's principal outlet. The appalling congestion at these places must be seen to be realised.

The city authorities are progressive and helpful but their handicaps are enormous.

JAFFA.

The authorities of the city have apparently given up the struggle to improve it, and latterly have adopted a policy of non-co-operation or, at least, *laissez faire*. Jaffa, the Beautiful, as it was once known, is now an untidy, ill regulated town and the number of accidents which occur there are considerably more numerous than in the adjoining city of Tel Aviv which has nearly double its population and fully four times its traffic density.

It is sincerely hoped that strong and early action will be taken to bring home to this city's authorities their responsibilities both to its pedestrians and motoring public, for at the present definitely these are not realised.

49. ACTIVITY AGAINST TRAFFIC OFFENDERS.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF TRAFFIC OFFENCES FOR THE YEARS 1931 — 1936.

	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Prosecuted	14,469	24,987	25,541	30,289	28,027	14,891
Convicted	12,840	19,208	24,412	27,588	26,948	14,224
Warned	—	—	—	5,891	5,059	2,691

i. Total number of cases reported	20,377
ii. Total number of cases prosecuted	14,891
iii. Total number of cases warned	2,691
iv. Total number of cases convicted	14,224
v. Total number of cases acquitted	363
vi. Number of cases awaiting trial on 31-12-36	2,795

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF POLICE EMPLOYED TO TRAFFIC OFFENCES REPORTED AND FINES INFLICTED.

Year	Number of traffic police employed on 31.12.36		Number of traffic offences reported during the year	Total amount of fines inflicted for traffic offences	Total number of licences suspended
	British	Palestinian			
1934	79	98	85,680	£P. 19,687	115
1935	74	68	29,707	19,846	85
1936	100	98	20,418	9,842	98

Generally the number of traffic offences reported and prosecuted during the year 1936, falls short of the figures for 1935, but it should be remembered that for many months during 1936 police activity against traffic offenders was seriously interrupted.

For a country of Palestine's population and the number of motor vehicles used here the number of offences reported is most excessive. There is no attempt on the part of police to give the appearance of activity by reporting large numbers of traffic offences which might suitably be dealt with on the spot by explanation of a traffic rule or a warning. The truth is that a large majority of the motoring public are slow to learn and appear to believe that while traffic laws are very necessary for other drivers, they are but a secondary consideration to more important matters such as their own convenience, the need for hurry on their part, or the fitness of their own cars and so forth. It would be well if they learnt and remembered the old adage 'the more hurry the less speed' before embarking in a car, as apart from other matters, they waste in the Courts much of their own time as well as that of others.

50. PERSONNEL EMPLOYED ON THE ENFORCEMENT OF TRAFFIC LAWS.

Traffic police more than any other section are the 'shop window' of any police force. They are seen more often, and they come into greater contact with the public, especially the more law-abiding and more critical sections of the public. Thus the Force's name for efficiency largely stands or falls on the behaviour and appearance of its traffic personnel. The greatest care is therefore taken in the selection of personnel for traffic duty and none but tried personnel are so employed. Their training, however, is not satisfactory. Facilities for centralised training have in the past been meagre by reason of the extraordinary circumstances which for long periods precluded even the employment of men for traffic control. Again stress of work which prevented personnel being detached for training, and the rapid expansion of the Force has also seriously taxed the training staff. It was possible only to arrange for one short course of instruction in 1936, and Force expansion during the coming year will not permit of centralised traffic training, certainly during the first five months. Local training of traffic personnel is carried out so far as is possible but this cannot be entirely satisfactory.

One of the chief features stressed in the employment of personnel is that their duty is much more the prevention of traffic offences than their detection, and personnel are encouraged intelligently to employ their hours of duty to this end. The result is that on long stretches of road of 40 to 50 kilometres it is no uncommon sight to meet a stream of motor vehicles signalling the existence of a traffic policeman or a police trap when in fact there may be neither.

Given a period of comparative peace in this country the problem of regulating traffic would quickly disappear but this seems too much to hope for.

51. LEGISLATION.

The need for additional traffic legislation and amendment is at present pressing but it is hoped to introduce this early in the coming year. Some of the chief points to be legislated for are:—

- i. Prevention of uneconomic competition in public passenger transport ;
- ii. Third party risk insurance ;
- iii. Conditions of construction and fitness for omnibuses ;
- iv. Circulation of vehicles between Palestine and Trans-Jordan ;
- v. Regulation of taxis.

52. REVENUE.

No changes were made in the scale of fees for registration or licensing of either drivers or vehicles and the following is a comparative statement of fees collected during the years 1934 to 1936.

**TABLE OF FEES COLLECTED BY POLICE IN RESPECT OF THE REGISTRATION
AND LICENSING OF VEHICLES AND DRIVERS.**

Nature of Fees	1934		1935		1936	
	LP.	mls.	LP.	mls.	LP.	mls.
I. MECHANICALLY PROPELLED VEHICLES.						
i. Private motor cars		4,986.680		10,288.180		7,582.250
ii. Public motor cars		1,888.465		8,175.825		2,172.000
iii. Omnibuses		9,882.889		18,558.164		5,484.816
iv. Commercial vehicles		26,957.317		44,168.575		28,271.500
v. Trailers and tractors		60.100		87.900		54.000
vi. Motor cycles and combinations		1,880.879		2,198.670		1,192.400
vii. Commercial vehicles or tractors— crude oil burning		— —		62.500		— —
viii. Registration fees		4,179.000		2,022.700		— —
ix. Test fees		— —		— —		2,179.000
(a) Local		5,828.600		6,202.700		— —
(b) Foreigners		— —		— —		4,642.500
x. Driving licences		— —		— —		1.000
xi. Trade licences		— —		— —		256.500
xii. Duplicate licences		— —		— —		150.100
II. i. NON-MECHANICALLY PROPELLED VEHICLES		— —		— —		1,719.000
ii. Drivers of public carriages		4,025.550		5,888.550		80.500
T O T A L S		59,088.980		87,098.264		48,785.066

A considerably reduced total, as compared with 1935, is to be seen for the year 1936. This is attributable to three causes :—

- i. The reduction of fees last year ;
- ii. The change from optional quarterly, half-yearly or yearly licensing to compulsory annual licensing and the fact that fees in respect of the first half year 1936 were collected in 1935 ;
- iii. The prolonged disorders and strike and the consequent restriction on the use of motor vehicles.

All fees are still collected by police but relief from this extraneous and unprofessional duty is, like the prospect of greater peace in Palestine, something to hope for.

SPECIAL MENTION.

Mr. M. S. O'Rorke, Superintendent of Traffic, has thrown himself into the maze of problems which awaited him with energy and intelligence. His knowledge of traffic and transport questions is outstanding and under his control, I am confident of steady progress being made.

PART V. MISCELLANEOUS.

53. NEW LEGISLATION.

Introduction of New Legislation during the year included :—

(a) *Press Ordinance*, March, 1936.—

A consolidating amendment enabling the Government to suspend the publication of any news organ or printed matter likely to have an effect on public tranquility.

(b) *Dangerous Drugs Ordinance*, April, 1936.—

A new ordinance incorporating International views as expressed at the Hague Conference. The manufacture and subsequent disposal of narcotics is now subject to the strictest control, thereby lessening in a marked degree the illegal purchasing of drugs. The smoking of drugs, such as hashish and opium, whether privately or in dens, is now severely dealt with and this evil, at present almost negligible in Palestine, will eventually be eradicated.

(c) *Magistrates' Courts Jurisdiction Ordinance*, May, 1936.—

Prior to the enactment of this amendment a foreigner had the right to be tried by a British Magistrate, now all persons are triable by any Magistrate unless they specifically request trial by a British Magistrate or Judges. The Attorney General, under this amendment, has the power to transfer any case to a higher court if he considers that the maximum penalty which can be imposed for the offence by the lower court is such that it would not suffice as a deterrent.

(d) *Knives and Daggers Ordinance*, May, 1936.—

Crimes of violence in this country are in the main executed by means of daggers and other similar cutting instruments. The enactment of this ordinance made it an offence for any person to carry weapons such as swords, daggers and knives, unless such instruments were carried for use in a legitimate trade or profession or were carried within tribal areas. The penalties pursuant to this ordinance are severe, entailing a liability of one year's imprisonment for possession, and a fine of £P.100, or three years for manufacture, in districts where the provisions of the ordinance are enforced.

(e) *Collective Fines Ordinance*, August, 1936.—

Authorising any District Commissioner to levy a fine, in cash, livestock or produce, on the assessable inhabitants of any town, village, quarter, encampment or place within his district, who he is satisfied have committed, connived at, aided or abetted any offence relating to damage of property, or concealed the actual perpetrators. Since the introduction of this ordinance agrarian crime has decreased thereby illustrating that its enforcement is proving a deterrent.

(f) *Firearms Ordinance*, July, 1936.—

An amendment increasing the penalty for the clandestine importation or exportation of firearms of military value from three to seven years.

These ordinances in particular, prompted chiefly by the disturbed state of the country, were invaluable and of the utmost aid to the police in the maintenance of public security during a period when the Force as a whole was taxed to the limit in an endeavour to cope with a situation which was as difficult as it was unpleasant.

The long anticipated Criminal Code however comes into force with the new year, and it is hoped that with its introduction a great deal of police and judicial time will be saved and the needs of the country more suitably dealt with.

54. COMMUNICATIONS.

During the disturbances, the wireless system proved its outstanding value when the signals branch personnel were called upon to handle a mass of instructions and reports, much greater in quantity to anything previously experienced, owing to the almost daily sabotage of the inland telephone trunk service.

The possibilities of wireless as a quick method of communication between headquarters and districts, divisions and smaller formations had been making itself more manifest as the number of the wireless telegraphy stations were increased; and by the end of the year there were twenty-five stations in action, and each division, excepting those adjacent to their district headquarters, were linked by wireless telegraphy.

The chart which follows exemplifies the activity of the branch in the matter of traffic dealt with, particularly during the months from April to October.

All the stations are working on one wave-length (203 kcs), but as a result of recent co-operation with the British Forces in Palestine, an arrangement in the general interests of signals efficiency has been concluded, whereby the military are to relinquish their claims on 242 and 165 kcs; this connection is part of the scheme for the progressive development of the police signals, with which armed forces in Palestine are very closely connected.

Until now, the most practised of operators experienced difficulty in combining distinctness of signals with comfortable volume on account of —

- (i) the amount of traffic on the wave;
- (ii) the obsolete apparatus; and
- (iii) the number of stations in action.

With the arrival early in the New Year of more modern apparatus, all district headquarters will be linked directly together and with police headquarters on any one of six wave lengths between 3440 and 1720 kcs. District headquarters will then be able to communicate with their divisions, stations and posts on one of the three long waves that are now at our disposal and excess of traffic on any one particular wave length will thus be almost entirely eliminated.

The Palestinian operators, of whom there are forty-two, put in magnificent work particularly during the difficult months of April and May, when the normal hours of watch-keeping per man had to be extended considerably to cope with the heavy increase in traffic.

The 1936 programme, which was designed for the employment of modern apparatus to provide facilities for more rapid and reliable day or night communication between the most important formations and headquarters will not be completed until the autumn of 1937. The new headquarters transmitter is in process of assembly at the broadcasting station, Ramallah; and when complete, it will be operated by remote control from headquarters and will cover the entire country on any of the waves allotted to the Force.

Delivery is awaited of eighteen transmitters and receivers destined to be fitted on Force vehicles, and eight special receivers for traffic control work, in addition two 250-watt (aerial power) transmitters are on order to replace the temporary and obsolete equipment at Jaffa and Haifa.

Apart from the normal point-to-point routine, a considerable amount of foreign interception work has been carried out.

A teleprinter service between headquarters Jerusalem district headquarters and the police stations in Jerusalem district is now under installation, and it is hoped that it will be completed early in the New Year.

It is gratifying to be able to record that only Beit Jala, El Faluja, Asluj and Khuneizir police posts remain without any telegraphic or telephonic form of communication. Khuneizir, however, will be connected up early in 1937.

This Force, however, must go farther in its wireless programme. The telephone cannot be relied on so long as it remains an overhead system, and I hope the budget will permit, before long, every rural police station and post to be connected by wireless telegraphy or telephony.

SPECIAL MENTION.

British Inspector J. A. Willis has done good technical work. At times he definitely over-worked himself with the result that his nerves suffered. He is a competent and enthusiastic wireless officer.

SIGNALS BRANCH. 1936.

MONTHLY TRAFFIC.

WORDS IN
THOUSANDS.

850

800

275

250

225

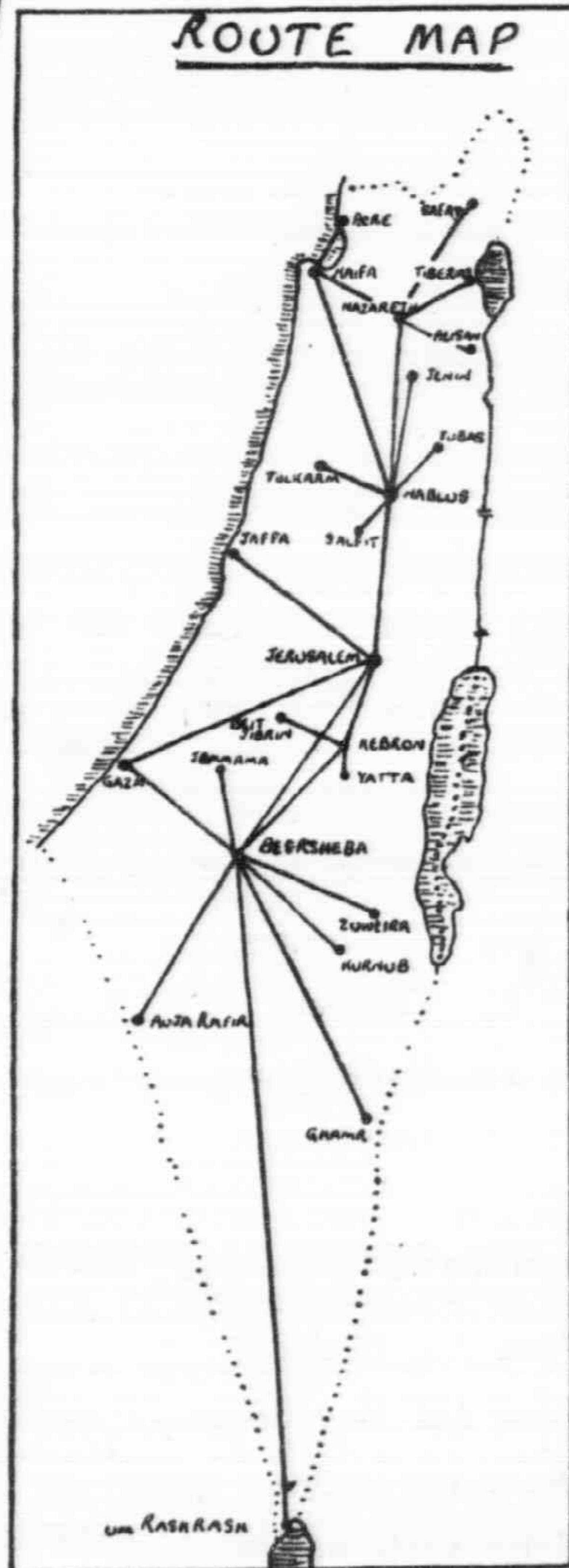
200

175

150

125

ROUTE MAP



JANUARY

FEBRUARY

MARCH

APRIL

MAY

JUNE

JULY

AUGUST

SEPTEMBER

OCTOBER

NOVEMBER

DECEMBER

55. EXECUTION OF CRIMINAL WARRANTS.

The following is a table showing the extent of duties performed by the Police during the last five years in the execution of these warrants:

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Number of Warrants received for execution	87,420	86,221	85,687	84,653	11,981
Number of warrants executed	84,582	82,805	83,842	80,386	10,468
Total amount of fines and fee collected	LP. 8,187	LP. 8,937	LP.12,161	LP.16,815 299 mils	LP. 4,110 825 mils

Execution of Civil Debt Warrants, 1936.

Number of warrants received for execution — — 6280
 Number of warrants executed — — — — 5555

56. FIRST AID.

During 1936 one-hundred-and-twenty-six members of the Force qualified in first aid examinations held by the Order of the Hospital of St. John in Jerusalem.

This figure is considerably less than that of 1935, but classes of instruction and the holding of examinations have been seriously interfered with by the disturbances which lasted from April until October.

The following is a comparative table of the holders of the awards of St. John Ambulance Association :—

1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
149	214	366	455	529	618	712

This figure of seven-hundred-and-twelve is made up in the following manner :—

634 Certificates.
 62 Vouchers.
 13 Medallions.
 3 Labels.

The following table indicates the position with regard to the distribution of first aid equipment at police formations as on the 31st December, 1936.

First Aid Boxes	66
First Aid Haversacks	117
Motor car outfits	64
Motor cycle outfits	10.

Owing to the disturbances it has been found impossible to hold the Annual First Aid Competition for the 'Wauchope Cup'; but an Inter-Station Competition was held in Jerusalem district during the last month of the year.

Despite the fact that the disturbances from April—October completely disorganised all lectures, examinations and competitions, the practical experience gained by members of the division in dealing with cases arising out of the disturbances has been most useful.

A few instances of the many cases dealt with during the year are given hereunder :—

POISONING.

(1) In June this year a young woman was found in the Latin Patriarchate in an unconscious state. The police were sent for and Sgt. Christie of the Jaffa Gate police station proceeded immediately to investigate. He diagnosed the case as one of poisoning and this was later confirmed by an empty phial labelled "Phanodorme" which was found in the woman's handbag and taken to the hospital for analysis. A doctor and the ambulance were sent for immediately. Artificial respiration was applied and an emetic administered before the ambulance arrived. No doctor was available so the woman was taken to hospital where she was found to be in a dangerous condition with little hope of recovery. Owing to the efficient first aid rendered however she recovered rapidly, and left the hospital a few days later in the care of her mother.

ARREST OF SEVERE HAEMORRHAGE.

(2) In September this year a bomb was thrown into a Jewish shop in the Old City. It seriously wounded a Jew in the arm and severed an artery. No. 141 British Sergeant Christie and No. 389 British Constable Hook appeared on the scene almost immediately. They applied first aid and stopped the haemorrhage. The medical officer who later attended the patient stated that the first aid had been most efficiently rendered and had undoubtedly saved the life of the patient.

(3) Whilst on patrol in Jerusalem in February this year, Inspector Miller of the Traffic Section was informed that a boy was injured in a street accident and was lying on the roadside bleeding profusely. The inspector hurried to the scene and found the boy with a shattered knee and severed artery. He applied a tourniquet, dressed the wound and took the boy to hospital where he eventually recovered. The medical authorities commended the inspector for the efficient first aid rendered.

ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION, DROWNING.

(4) In November this year it was reported to the Traffic Office that a man had fallen down a deep well and was lying in the water unconscious. Inspector Miller and three constables proceeded to the scene where it was found that the entrance to the well was too small for anyone of the police to enter. Inspector Miller found a youth who volunteered to go down the well and tie a rope around the man's body. This was successfully accomplished and the man was brought to the surface in a semi-conscious state. Artificial respiration was applied and the man recovered sufficiently to leave for his home unaided.

Investigations revealed that the man had entered the well to clean out a choked pipe and while descending the pump shaft he slipped and struck his head on the side of the well. The prompt and efficient action of the police undoubtedly saved his life.

SPECIAL MENTION.

Mr. H. S. Swain, Assistant Superintendent, has performed the duties of Secretary to the Force Brigade with real efficiency and zeal.

No. 141 British Sergeant Christie, R.F., has shown himself to be an enthusiastic and outstandingly efficient team Captain and coach.

57. THE BAND.

The Band has been increased to twenty-five players, and it may now be considered a reasonable military combination. Most of the new men are qualified musicians and providing that the country remains peaceful, the band should give a good account of itself during the ensuing year. The past year has been an unfortunate one as far as engagements are concerned, since the musical activities of the band had to be curtailed.

In November the men were granted one month's leave, and on their return to duty in December, the Sunday morning concerts for the benefit of the inmates of the Government Hospital were resumed. A special Christmas and New Year programme was devised, and was much enjoyed by the inmates and staff.

There were seven paid engagements from January until March, which brought a revenue of £P.62 against an expenditure for the entire year of £P.71, leaving a credit balance of £P.129. 425 mils from revenue accrued in previous years. Five other engagements which were booked provisionally had to be cancelled owing to the disturbances. The dance-band has been entirely reorganised as has the string section, and both of these combinations are doing well.

In this year of strife, the Band has had no real chance, but it formed a useful reserve in the disturbances. Mr. A. H. Silver, Assistant Superintendent, together with his band personnel performed executive police duty in the Jewish quarter during the whole of the disturbances, and performed it well.

58. LIFE SAVING AND SWIMMING.

Very little progress was made with life-saving and swimming during the year owing to the fact that the disturbances continued throughout the swimming season.

It was not possible to carry out any training in surf life saving and the annual competition for the Curtis Shield had to be abandoned.

At the latter end of the season training in the Royal Life Saving Society's methods of life saving was recommended at the depot and the following awards were gained by members of the various classes :—

27 Intermediate Certificates.

24 Bronze Medallions.

The lack of swimming baths in Jerusalem and other inland towns has greatly retarded progress in the training of personnel.

59. ORGANISED SPORTS.

ANNUAL SPORTS.

Owing to the disturbances it was found impossible to hold the Annual Sports.

(a) *Boxing.*

The Force team took part in the Inter-Services quadrangular tournament held in February but were again handicapped from the start with only four entries out of seven weights. Constable Fitze alone came out with flying colours, retaining the Heavy Weight Championship title.

(b) *Football.*

The Depot won the "Dowbiggin" Cup by defeating Tel Aviv Division at Mount Scopus by 2 — 1 after disposing of Safad Division in the semi-final by 3 — 0. The Force team once again made their exit from the "Chancellor" Cup competition in the First Round being defeated by the Royal Air Force.

In March the Force team paid its first visit to Cyprus where they played five matches winning four but losing to a combined "Ael" and "Aris" by 3 — 2.

(c) *Rugby.*

In February 1936 the Force XV visited Cairo and played three matches. In the first they beat the Army XV 19 — 0 points, in the second with a depleted side they lost to the Royal Air Force and in the third and last game they beat the Combined Services 5 — 0 points after a magnificent match.

In the 1936-1937 season only two Force games were played, of these, the first against the Royal Air Force was lost 13 — 11 points and in the second an Army XV were beaten 16 — 3 points.

Jerusalem District XV again had a successful season in spite of the fact that the weather interfered with a number of the games.

The Saunder's Shield which is an inter-District Competition was competed for, for the first time and was won by the Jerusalem Depot who beat Jerusalem District 8 — 5 in the final after a hard fought game.

(d) *Cricket.*

Once again the Palestine Police Force XI had a very successful season, but owing to the disturbed state of the country only 11 matches could be arranged, of which the Force XI won nine and drew two. The opposition during the season was much stronger than in previous years, as very strong selected Army XI's were able to turn out against the Force.

(e) *Polo.*

The Polo season coinciding almost to a matter of days with the prolonged disorders of 1936 was naturally anything but a successful one for the police. Nevertheless a scratch team was got together in the Jaffa District and actually won the President's Cup but elsewhere in the country, except in Gaza, play was impossible. At Gaza when circumstances permitted games were arranged between local police and the 8th Royal Irish Hussars.

60. CONCLUSION.

Concluding my report I can only state that I have every reason to be proud of a Force which stood up as it did to the unparalleled anxieties, dangers, and arduous duties of the year under review.

I say without fear of contradiction and with no spirit of egoism that the Palestine Police encountered in 1936 circumstances which have no comparison in Colonial Police History, and in spite of political press criticism they acquitted themselves magnificently. I am indeed fortunate to have been honoured with the command of such Officers, Inspectors, N.C.O.'s and men.

(Signed)—R. G. B. SPICER.
Inspector General of Police.